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1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y.
North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y. Col. John V. White.
South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C. Col. Frederick S. Strong.
1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.
Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Infantry, in temporary command.
3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas.
2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.
4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett.
6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis.
Expeditionary Force, Vera Cruz, Mexico.—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston commanding. 5th Brigade, Col. Daniel Cornman commanding, 4th, 7th, 19th and 28th Infantry. Divisional troops, Co. D, Signal Corps; Co. E, Engrs.; Field Hospital No. 3; Hqrs. and Batteries D, E and F, 4th Field Art., and Troops I and K, 6th Cav.
Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.
1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.
2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Douglas, Ariz. Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, Cav.
2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Laredo, Texas. Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans.
8th Brigade.—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.
Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.
Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.
7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. George Bell, jr.
Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.
Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Major Gen. William H. Carter.
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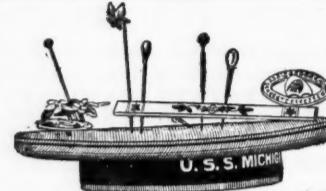
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SOME SANITARY BENEFITS OF WAR.

The truth of the maxim that none are so blind as those who will not see receives additional proof from certain assertions of the Springfield Republican, which in seeking to score a point against the "militarists" says that "war and pestilence have always gone hand in hand." This may be the record of the past, but it is to be remembered that there is less likelihood of its being the case in the future, and the improvement has been the result of war and military control. The war with Spain in 1898 resulted in the ending of yellow fever as a worldwide scourge, not only of the tropics, but of countries reached by emigrants from the tropics. This elimination of yellow fever as an apparently necessary accompaniment of life in the tropics was due to the work of the officers of the Medical Corps of the U.S. Army, who as soon as the fortunes of war gave Havana and other Cuban cities into their hands at once started sanitary reforms designed to safeguard the health of the residents.

The first great enemy attacked was yellow fever, and so scientific and effective was the warfare directed against this great enemy of mankind that it has been banished from Cuba apparently never to return. If this was not a direct result of the war with Spain then there is no use in seeking to make language convey human thought. It was Army medical officers, not civilians, that directed that great work, and to them should go the credit. For even if certain civilian assistance was rendered to the army sanitarians, the success of the anti-fever campaign was primarily due to the military character of the government and the military enforcement of the orders against violations of the sanitary code which the American Army put into effect as soon as the city fell into its possession. It is idle to say that the same thing would have been done without the war. The fact is that civil administration wrestled with the problem unavailingly for generations and the disease bade fair to continue as a menace to the health of the world until the U.S. Army set to work the sanitary machinery that put an end to this most terrible of diseases. Within the short space of half a dozen years the reign of yellow fever came to an end and the world was at last freed from this terror of the centuries.

The same war saw the beginning of the great health reforms which have saved thousands of lives in the Philippines. The last semi-annual report of the Bureau of Health of the Philippines calls attention to the fact that thousands of lives each year are saved by the health reforms put into effect in the Philippines not only as the result indirectly of American occupation, but directly through the extension of the sanitary reforms begun by the medical men of the Army as soon as the islands came into our keeping. Despite the limited facilities at their command, the Army medical officers at once began their work of instructing the natives in the best ways of preserving health. When the civilian bureau of health took up the work with its larger funds and opportunities this good work was extended until now the scourge of smallpox has been eliminated from the islands and cholera also is going the same way. Smallpox used to count its victims by the tens of thousands annually in the Philippines; now it has virtually disappeared.

But there is another achievement which can rightly be placed to the credit of the results of war. The world has rung with praise for the work done by Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the U.S. Army, as chief sanitary officer of the Isthmus of Panama, and his able assistants in ridding the Canal Zone of yellow fever

and in turning this plague spot of the world into a region that will compare in salubrity with some of the most naturally favored sections in northern latitudes. So great has been the victory of the Army sanitarians on the Isthmus over disease that General Gorgas has said in public addresses that the success obtained in overcoming yellow fever has shown that in the centuries yet to be the tropics will develop as high a state of civilization as the temperate climates.

The mastery over the yellow fever in Panama has been due to the knowledge acquired and the results accomplished in Cuba as a consequence of the occupancy of that island by the American troops and the grappling with the fever scourge by the officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A. The victory won in Cuba by our soldiers was not so much over the troops of Spain as over the forces of ignorance and poverty that turned that garden spot of the earth into a pest hole threatening the United States with its deadly fevers. Some years ago we said that the benefits conferred upon the world through the elimination of yellow fever in Cuba by our Army medical men more than offset the loss of life and property incidental to the war that drove the Spaniards from this hemisphere. As the years have gone on extending the immunity from fever from Cuba to the Panama Canal Zone, and thus making possible the construction of the canal, we find that our statement as to the counter-balancing blessings, sanitarily speaking, bestowed by the Spanish-American War upon the world was fully justified.

Another feature of medical prophylaxis we should mention in justice to the splendid record made by the medical men of the U.S. Army. It is true that the Spanish-American War resulted in the loss of a great many lives through typhoid fever contracted in the concentration camps such as that at Chickamauga, but the experience then passed through turned the attention of Army surgeons to the necessity of finding some inoculatory preventive, and out of these researches has come the anti-typhoid fever vaccination which in the last three years has practically reduced typhoid morbidity to a negligible quantity in the U.S. Army. The first army in the world in which vaccination against typhoid was made compulsory was that of the United States, and the results obtained in our Service have served as guides to the medical directors of armies of other countries. It is the Army of the United States that has blazed the way to the elimination of typhoid from civilian life as well as from the military through inoculatory prophylaxis. Indeed, there are Army medical officers who believe that if the same efforts were put forth in civil life to prevent typhoid that are employed in the Army thousands of lives lost each year in civil communities would be saved.

THE MULE STILL REIGNS.

There is no immediate danger of the mule being relieved by motor cars from service in the U.S. Army. Neither is there much probability that the War Department will recommend to Congress large appropriations for motor cars and armored motor cars. Nothing has developed in the European war to convince Army officers that the conditions of the roads and the terrain of this country are suitable for the extensive use of motor cars in the field with troops. The extent of the recommendation of the Secretary of War to Congress next session will be an appropriation for experiments with motor cars.

But this does not create consternation in the breast of the Army mule, who dates his entrance into the Service almost back to Revolutionary days. He has kept his place in the Service before in contests with other animals and with machines, and his friends in the Army feel that he will be able to cope successfully with the very best and latest that the automobile shops can turn out. For about five years automobile manufacturers have been submitting motors built on various plans which were intended to take the place of the soldier's long-eared friend in the transportation of an army in the field, but almost invariably the mule has been called upon to pull the car out of the mud.

The War Department now has sixteen different types of motor cars on the Texas border and with the Army at other places contesting for the mule's place in the Service. No official reports have as yet been received at the War Department as to the result of these tests, but it is stated that they are proving satisfactory on good roads in transporting material from railroad stations to supply bases, but they have not yet proved equal to the task of following troops on cross-country marches. It is not surprising that motor cars should prove a success in Europe, where the country is thoroughly drained and there are practically no bad roads, but the United States is fifty or a hundred years behind Europe in the matter of good roads and well kept farms.

Even if a satisfactory motor car is developed in these tests, Army officers doubt the wisdom of expending large sums of money on machines when there is such a shortage of field artillery and field artillery ammunition. The development of automobiles is progressing with amazing rapidity, and machines that are purchased this year would be antiquated next year. It is believed that it is safe for the War Department to rely upon private concerns for a supply of motor cars in the event of war. Even Germany, with all of the preparation for war, pursued this policy to a great extent. According to press reports the German government acquired most of

its motor cars from private concerns when the war was declared. Several of the European governments subsidized private automobiles and motor cars, which were used in large maneuvers. None of them pretended to maintain a sufficient number of automobiles for the armies that they now have in the field.

It is insisted that our country and county bridges would not permit the use of armored automobiles in this country. The weight of the armored and semi-armored motor cars now in use by the European armies range from 7,000 to 15,000 pounds. Even this armor is only heavy enough to resist small-arm and machine-gun fire. Armored cars are intended for advance guard and rear guard action, and should be able to travel rapidly over not only the main roads, but over cross roads and through the country. A few years ago the Army experimented with a battery car which with its load weighed 1,400 pounds. On a trip from New York to Washington the car broke through four or five bridges and strained a number of others. The Department decided not to adopt the type on account of the inability of the country bridges to stand the weight of the car. Before armored trucks can be used in this country a lighter type than those in Europe must be produced. This, it is feared, cannot be done, as the armor plate which will resist even small-arm fire is too heavy to be placed upon a motor car that would be light enough for the country bridges in the United States.

To the State Department in Washington we respectfully command the following aphorism, which we find in a small book just published from the pen of John de Kay, a Britisher, who writes of the "Dictators of Mexico": "One can never foresee to what ends sentimental diplomacy may lead." Indeed, it might well be posted in flaming letters over the door leading to the office of our State Department. Mr. de Kay views the conditions in Mexico from the standpoint of a British subject who has spent years in Mexico. To him it seems that the South American republics have taken a new place in world politics. "Howsoever remote it may now seem," he says, "the future will reveal that when occasion arises the Ibero-American republics will need to be consulted by the United States in determining what may or may not be done on the western hemisphere." This is an important statement, for, if true, it foreshadows the end of the United States as the dominant figure in the western hemisphere so far as controlling the relation of the Latin-American nations with foreign Powers. If, for example, a South American republic should wish to part with some of its territory to a European nation and the United States should object as contrary to the Monroe Doctrine, it would be entirely in harmony with the position the author says those republics have now assumed if the country involved should retort that the United States could not of itself pass upon that matter, but would have to consult the other republics of South and Central America. It might well and consistently refer to the part that Argentina, Brazil and Chile took in composing the differences between the United States and Mexico, and ask whether, if they were consulted when the interests of the United States were primarily involved, the Latin-American nations should not be consulted in turn when the interests of any one of them are involved. Mr. de Kay sees this, for he goes on to say: "The vast continent which lies south of the Rio Grande, with its enormous wealth, its almost untouched resources, and its immense destiny, will, when the occasion demands, divide the responsibility as to how the Monroe Doctrine may be applied in the New World. This is as it should be. Yet it might never have come to pass if the Vera Cruz incident had not occurred." Whether it will prove cheaper and better in the long run to have the dispute with Mexico settled through the A B C negotiations at the risk of compromising the permanence of the Monroe Doctrine rather than by the assertion of the military power of the United States, only the future can tell, but so dangerous is sentimental diplomacy, as the fate of nations has shown, that one cannot but regard Mr. de Kay's prediction as somewhat of an ominous prophecy. The book is published by Effingham Wilson, 54 Threadneedle street, London.

The seizure by Japan of the island of Jaluit has raised a question as to the intention of Japan in this apparent departure from its declared purpose of not extending hostile operations beyond Eastern Asia, except where it became necessary to protect her commerce from German aggression. The Japanese newspapers declare that this action was necessary in order to safeguard Japan's territorial, commercial and maritime interests. They add that the seizure was justified also because of the seizure and destruction of shipping by the German cruiser Emden. The fact that the Japanese destroyed the fortifications is cited by them as proof that the move was made for military purposes and not for the permanent occupation of the place. Jaluit is the seat of government of the Marshall Archipelago in the Pacific. The importance of the seizure from the standpoint of the United States lies in the fact that the Marshall Islands are approximately midway between the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands. Jaluit, of which the Japanese took possession, is 2,500 miles from the Philippines and 1,900 miles from Hawaii.

Written when there was no thought that in a few more weeks the navies of Europe would be lined up for battle at a moment's notice, the paper of Lieut. Comdr. D. W. Knox, U.S.N., on "The Great Lesson from Nelson for To-day," has an added value in view of the fact that the British navy is now confronting that of Germany. In his essay in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute of March-April last the essayist mentions seven of the chief factors in Admiral Nelson's method. They were education, training, indoctrination, inspiration of loyalty, the giving of initiative, the formulation and dissemination of plan, and the stimulation of morale. The education of his officers was effected verbally by Nelson through conference, discussion and argument. The training was obtained almost wholly through battle. "Education without training is inadequate to produce satisfactory results." Modern development and conditions have made other forms of tactical training possible and necessary owing to the suddenness with which modern wars break out. Nelson's inspiration to loyalty was due not only to his own personal magnetism, but also to his own loyalty to those under him. Commander Knox maintains that some measure of initiative is imperatively necessary to any great success. If time was everything in the days of slow moving sailing ships, what is it to-day with the increase of ships' speed? Nelson's plans especially at Trafalgar were models for completeness, without unduly specifying details. Too much emphasis upon details before going into battle is likely to lead to confusion. Nelson trusted his subordinates' initiative once he had acquainted them with the general plan of battle. His "system" took all the care of details necessary after the subordinate commanders had been told the general wishes and intentions of the commander-in-chief. The junior admirals and captains, each within his own province, added to or modified the general orders from time to time to suit the conditions of his own command. The "method" which Nelson evolved was unique, and, when in working order, gave to the fleet the functions of an automatic machine wherein the broad plan alone being specified, there followed that type of co-ordinated effort which multiplied many fold the strength of the fleet as compared to what was possible to effect through the detailed consecutive direction of the commander-in-chief alone.

At this time when one hears daily of attacks on European forts it is instructive to read about the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Charleston, S.C., by the Federals during the Civil War as it is interestingly told by 1st Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C., in the September-October Artillery Journal. It seems to be the delight of untrained observers of operations against forts to picture a terrible loss of life to the defenders from a rain of projectiles, but consideration of the casualties of the Confederates defending the fort shows that the loss of life was comparatively slight. The second bombardment which began on Oct. 26, 1863, lasted some forty-one days, to Dec. 6, with varying intensity, the heaviest firing occurring in the first week or ten days, on each of two days more than 1,000 projectiles being fired at the fort. This bombardment by the land batteries had the assistance of two monitors. The total number of shot and shell fired by Federal rifles and mortars, including the fleet's fire, was 18,677. The Confederate casualties amounted to only thirty killed and sixty-seven wounded. Of the dead thirteen were killed by a falling floor. The third bombardment lasted sixty days, or from July 7, 1864, till Sept. 19. In that period the shot and shell poured into the works aggregated 14,666, and the casualties of the Confederates reached the small totals of sixteen killed and sixty-five wounded. In the two futile bombardments, the Federals fired 33,342 projectiles, but this great number resulted in only forty-six killed and 132 wounded. Of course the artillery of that time was not as formidable as the artillery of to-day, but it also may be said that the defensive factors were not as powerful as they can be made now with concrete, steel, etc. Commenting on the effects of this Federal fire the essayist says: The old maxim is still true that "forts cannot withstand a competent land attack, but are able to resist and repel vessels." Between April 17, 1863, and Feb. 17, 1865, the fort was actually under fire 280 days and the casualties aggregated only 267, despite the fact that the weight of metal thrown was about 3,500 tons, of which 2,400 tons represented the weight striking the fort.

The poetic effusions of Capt. George Steunenberg, 25th U.S. Inf., which have appeared from time to time in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and elsewhere have delighted so large a circle that we are glad he has acted on our suggestion and collected some of them into a booklet, which is published by the Franklin Hudson Company, Kansas City, Mo., under the title of "Songs of a Soldier." There are ten poems in this little volume and the only regret one has after reading them is that there are not ten times ten. The collection leads off with "The Canine Curse at Snelling," a metrical reference to the prevalence of dogs at Fort Snelling. So vigorous is the complaint against the numeroseness of "tall dogs, small dogs, thin dogs and thick; Woolly dogs, fuzzy dogs, hairy dogs and slick," that it would not be surprising if Health Commissioner Goldwater, of New York city, should ask for the detailing of the poetic officer as assistant commissioner to help in the anti-dog campaign in the metropolis. Officers and enlisted men who have seen service on the Texas border during the recent Mexican troubles will specially enjoy "Memories of Texas," which is a parody on Hood's "I remember, I remember the house where I was born." With strict military obedience the author, in respecting the President's views as to neutrality, has omitted from his humorous bouquet one of the funniest poems of all, the one published in our columns in the fall of 1912, which by its reference to a certain European nation and the Balkan War nearly brought on a diplomatic "conversation."

The National Defense League which was organized Feb. 2, 1914, to work for a larger Navy, Army and National Guard, and all things required for our national defenses has entered upon a nation-wide campaign for branch organizations in every section of the country and asks patriotic and public-spirited men and women to organize branches in their localities. Anybody can join

the League. A branch can be organized anywhere by five persons. Any person can become a member at large. Particulars concerning the organization of branches or membership at large will be supplied on request to the secretary, National Defense League, District Bank Building, Washington, D.C. The membership fee is only \$1 per year. Heretofore a few members have paid all the expenses of the organization. The movement to strengthen and increase the membership of the League is especially timely in view of the startling European situation, which has caused many persons to reflect on the possible fate of this country in event of a sudden war with a first class power, which, if made, would find the United States totally unprepared for the blow. Disaster to the country would swiftly follow such a war—loss of territory, seacoast cities bombarded, our merchant marine swept from the seas, loss of Hawaii and the Philippines; such is the specter which may loom large and terrifying on the horizon to-morrow. As the chairman of the executive committee of the League Julius Kahn has well said: "To-day we stand isolated and alone in world politics. We cannot count upon the friendship of a single nation. We must be ready to stand alone and by ourselves in every international emergency. Therefore, it is essential, nay more, it is absolutely necessary that we maintain our Army and our Navy in such a state of preparedness that our national honor will be protected and upheld, come what may."

The Newburgh (N.Y.) Daily News of Sept. 24, 1914, publishes an article by William J. Roe, a graduate of the Military Academy of 1867, who resigned in 1869, and who has since devoted most of his time to literature as a profession. Mr. Roe's article is on "The Atlantic Coast Waterway," concerning which he says: "Beginning at the east, Cape Cod Bay is separated from Buzzard's Bay by a narrow isthmus. This has now been cut through by private enterprise. Long Island Sound connects with the East River, New York Harbor, the Kill von Kull and Staten Island Sound. The Delaware and Raritan Canal connects these waters with the Delaware River, the latter being joined to the Chesapeake Bay by a shallow canal. Further to the south between Hampton Roads and Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds are two other shallow waterways, the 'Lake Drummond' Canal and the Albemarle and Chesapeake, the latter having been already taken over by the U.S. Government for enlargement. Beyond, with here and there short interruptions, navigable channels exist connecting Beaufort with Charleston and Savannah, to the St. John's River in Florida at Jacksonville. It is estimated that something like \$100,000,000 would be required to carry out fully the scheme of coast waterways, but it is to be remembered in considering this expenditure that over 1,000 lives have been sacrificed in the last twenty years and hundreds of vessels lost which might have been saved if our coast shipping could have been protected by canals against the fury of Atlantic waves. Besides this, there would be a very large saving in the transportation of goods through the new waterways, which would not only facilitate the transfer of goods, but lessen immensely the cost of carrying. There is no conclusion more certain economically than that any improvement to facilitate transportation inevitably decreases prices, increases consumption, and so advances the cause of human comfort and happiness." In connection with Mr. Roe's article the News publishes a portrait of its author.

In a sermon on peace couched in the proper spirit Rev. Haywood L. Winter, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Galveston, Texas, recently appointed chaplain, U.S.A., on Sunday, Sept. 21, said: "Pray not for peace, but the desire for peace. That which is universally desired will be quickly attained. If a sincere desire for peace fills the hearts of men, this war would have been averted and would now be brought to a close, to achieve the ends that God has planned by peace and not by war. The desire for peace is greater than peace, for upon this peace subsists, and God will judge our hearts and not our conditions. It is better for men desiring peace to be at war, than desiring war to live in treacherous and dishonorable peace. Let us pray for the peace that God would have us enjoy; pray that His will be done, and that we patiently bear the burdens that He sets upon us; pray that we may achieve the ends that He plans, not according to our will, but according to His. And if it be that this war is a cup that must be drunk, then let us fervently pray that in drinking it, we shall arise to a higher estate, and find that world of peace that the poet dreamed of."

All of the preachers are not agreed as to the wisdom of President Wilson's setting a day of prayer for peace. Prof. Felix Adler, of New York, has protested strongly against it, and President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale, in his matriculation sermon at New Haven on Oct. 4, said: "It is wrong to dignify this profitless expression of desire by the name of prayer. Unless we follow up our prayers by intelligent help in promoting peace on earth they are but the 'vain repetitions' of the heathen. They may have a certain use as a public recognition of the controlling power of God over the affairs of men; otherwise they are no better than the peace parades and the children's peace cards and other similar manifestations of miscredited zeal with which we are now familiar."

The Saturday Review of London, commenting on ex-President Roosevelt's article in the New York Times, says: "Mr. Roosevelt's first lesson endorsing conscription is not less true in our case than in the case of the United States. But certainly we can, without straining a point at all, go further than this. We can say that it is a lesson which it is more vital, more a matter of life and death for Great Britain to have at heart and constantly in mind than for Mr. Roosevelt's own land." As to arbitration, Mr. Roosevelt says: "It happens that wars have been more numerous in the fifteen years since the first Hague conference than in the fifteen years prior to it. It was Russia that called the first and second Hague conferences, and in the interval she fought the war with Japan, and is now fighting a far greater war. We bore a prominent part at The Hague Conference; but if The Hague Court had been in existence in 1898 it

could not have had the smallest effect upon our war with Spain; and neither would any possible arbitration treaty or peace treaty have had any effect. The Hague Court has proved worthless in the present gigantic crisis. There is hardly a Hague treaty which has not in some respect been violated. Unfortunately, in dealing with schemes of universal peace and arbitration, we have often shown an unwillingness to fulfil proper promises which we had already made by treaty, coupled with a reckless willingness to make new treaties with all kinds of promises which were either improper and ought not to be kept or which, even if proper, could not and would not be kept."

In the case of Capt. Louis J. Van Schaick, U.S.A., the Court of Claims has rendered an interesting decision. In 1905 when a lieutenant he was appointed a captain in the Philippine Scouts, and in that year was authorized to accept the position of Provincial Governor of Cavite. This he did, and while holding that office drew pay as captain of the Philippine Scouts. The Auditor for the War Department refused to pass the account, and he was checked with the difference between his pay as a first lieutenant in the Army and a captain in the Philippine Scouts on the theory that while he was serving as Governor he was not serving with the Philippine Scouts. The matter was placed in the hands of King and King, of Washington, who brought suit in the Court of Claims, and the Court of Claims has decided that Captain Van Schaick was entitled to the pay of a captain under his appointment in the Philippine Scouts, and rendered a judgment for the amount which had been stopped against him.

An officer of the Army writes: "Let me congratulate you on the series of editorials you have written recently on the necessity for preparation and the object lessons our country should draw from the conflict in Europe. I sometimes wonder if any object lesson will do us good, for it is not only the general public who are ignorant, but some of our legislators, whose positions should make them keenly alive to our deficiencies and dangers. A case in point is the failure in the House of the Chamberlain resolution allowing the increase of the Army to war strength in certain emergencies. Incidentally I am glad to see your commendation of the Senator, who is a good friend of the Army and who has a hard row to hoe in his efforts to better it."

The football game between the Naval Academy and the University of Pennsylvania will be played on Franklin Field, Philadelphia, commencing at 2:30 p.m. on Oct. 17. As we noted last week, tickets for the game may be purchased by sending check and self-addressed stamped envelope to the office of the Treasurer-Graduate Manager, Athletic Association, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., or from Gimbel Brothers, Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The price of tickets will be \$2.50 for box seats, \$2 for reserved seats in center of field, and \$1.50 for seats in end sections of the stands.

The Republic of Brazil has recently established the Naval War College of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is desirous that two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy of the United States, experienced in naval war college work, be permitted to serve therein as instructors in naval strategy and tactics. For this purpose Mr. Padgett has introduced H.J. Res. 364, to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the government of Brazil as instructors in naval strategy and tactics in the Naval War College of Brazil.

Commenting on a report which comes from abroad the Chicago Herald says: "This spectacle of thoughtless Americans in Europe publicly desecrating our national emblem by its improper use in the form of socks and hose will doubtless excite public ridicule and contempt among foreigners for the American flag as the sacred symbol of our national sovereignty. Patriotic American citizens throughout the United States should unite in an earnest protest against this."

Mrs. Leonard Wood, who is preparing boxes of clothing to be forwarded from New York through the Red Cross for those made destitute by the war in Europe, will be glad to receive contributions of any articles of clothing, however worn, if serviceable and warm, for men, women and children. Packages, marked "For Red Cross," should be sent by express, prepaid, to Mrs. Wood, Governors Island, via Barge Office, South Ferry, New York city, or by parcel post to Governors Island, N.Y.

In a letter to ex-President Eliot, of Harvard, James Brice, so long British Ambassador to this country, tells us: "There has been no war for more than a century—perhaps two centuries—into which the nation has entered with so general a belief that its action is justified. We rejoice to be assured that this is the general feeling of the people of the United States, whose opinion we naturally value more than we do that of any other people."

A Signal Book for the U.S. Army, prepared by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has been approved and issued. It supersedes Circular 7, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, 1913, and it is directed that its provisions shall be strictly observed throughout the Service. The new book is of pocket size and contains eighty-eight pages, with a number of illustrations.

"What shall we say," asks David Starr Jordan in his thirty-seventh pamphlet on peace, "of the talk of war and the ever-recurring danger from the enemy; there is to be no war and there is to be no foreign enemy."

The War Department has issued a revised edition (1914) of the Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army. It is a pamphlet of sixty-eight pages with index.

A TRUE AND A FALSE PROPHET.

Some eighteen years ago a Russian financier and economist named I. S. Block published in his native language a six-volumed work on the "Future of War." It was a monument to the author's painstaking study of facts for a decade, and as it was most uncompromising in its assertion that war had no future it was eagerly seized upon by the advocates of disarmament and accepted as a sort of bible of their creed of pusillanimity. Mr. Block's deductions even from his own statement of fact are so wide of the mark that they furnish an impressive lesson of the folly of those who ignore human nature and human experience and rewrite history, in the attempt to persuade us that the old order has changed and that we are entering upon an era of universal peace. In a preface to the one volume of Block's work which has appeared in an English translation we find a report by William T. Stead of a conversation with the author which sufficiently presents his theories. Here is a condensed statement of Mr. Block's conclusions on the subject of war as shown by his conversation with Mr. Stead:

"Mr. Block's thesis is that there is no war to come, that war indeed has already, by the natural and normal development of the art or science of warfare, become a physical impossibility, and those who are preparing for war, and basing all their schemes of life on the expectation of war, are visionaries of the worst kind, for war is no longer possible. That is to say, primarily, the long-talked-of, constantly postponed war between France and Germany for the lost provinces; and, secondly, that other war, the thought of which has gradually replaced that of the single-handed duel between France and Germany, viz., a war between the Triple alliance and the Franco-Russian Alliance. It is that war which constantly preoccupies the mind of statesmen and sovereigns of Europe, and it is that war which, I maintain, has become absolutely impossible. I maintain that war has become impossible alike from a military, economic and political standpoint; that the day when nations could hope to settle their disputes by appealing to the arbitrament of war has gone by; first, because from that tribunal no definite decision can speedily be secured; and, secondly, the costs of the process are ruinous to both the suitors."

The motto of Block and his followers appears to be: "Prophecy not unto us right things, speak unto us smooth things, prophesy deceits." Because this prophet prophesied smooth things he was received with applause, and an effort was made by Mr. Edwin D. Mead to give wide currency to his views by securing the publication of a cheap edition of a synopsis in one volume of his six-volume work.

Another student of war is Gen. Frederick von Bernhardi, whose professional study of the same facts as those from which Block drew such false conclusion led to some prophecies to which the event has given striking confirmation. In his volume, "Germany and the Next War," of which a popular edition has been published by Longmans, Green and Company at the price of seventy-five cents, the General says this, with much more to the same effect:

"I must try to prove that war is not merely a necessary element in the life of nations, but an indispensable factor of culture, in which a true civilized nation finds the highest expression of strength and vitality."

"War is a biological necessity of the first importance, a regulative element in the life of mankind which cannot be dispensed with, since without it an unhealthy development will follow, which excludes every advancement of the race, and therefore all real civilization. 'War is the father of all things,' says Heraclitus of Ephesus. The sages of antiquity long before Darwin recognized this."

"So long as there are men who have human feelings and aspirations, so long as there are nations who strive for an enlarged sphere of activity, so long will conflicting interests come into being and occasions for making war arise."

"War gives a biologically just decision, since its decisions rest on the very nature of things. Just as increase of population forms under certain circumstances a convincing argument for war, so industrial conditions may compel the same result."

"All petty and personal interests force their way to the front during a long period of peace. Selfishness and intrigue run riot, and luxury obliterates idealism. Money acquires an excessive and unjustifiable power, and character does not obtain due respect."

"It certainly brings much material and mental distress in its train, but at the same time it evokes the noblest activities of human nature."

"All the sham reputations which a long spell of peace undoubtedly fosters are unmasks. Great personalities take their proper place; strength, truth and honor come to the front and are put into play."

"'War is elevating,' says Treitschke, 'because the individual disappears before the great conception of the state. The devotion of the members of a community to each other is nowhere so splendidly conspicuous as in war. What a perversion of morality to wish to abolish heroism among men!' 'I recognize in the effect of war upon national character,' said Wilhelm von Humboldt, 'one of the most salutary elements in the mouldings of the human race.'"

"The United States of America, e.g., in June, 1911, championed the ideas of universal peace in order to be able to devote their undisturbed attention to money-making and the enjoyment of wealth, and to save the three hundred million dollars which they spend on their Army and Navy; they thus incur a great danger, not so much from the possibility of war with England or Japan, but precisely because they try to exclude all chance of contest with opponents of their own strength, and thus avoid the stress of great political emotions without which the moral development of the national character is impossible. If they advance farther on this road they will one day pay dearly for such a policy."

"There never was a religion which was more combative than Christianity. Combat, moral combat, is its very essence."

"An arbitration treaty merely proves that between the two contracting states no serious inducement to break the peace could be imagined. It therefore only confirmed the relations already existing. If these relations change, if differences develop between the two nations which affect their national existence, which, to use a homely phrase, cut them to the quick, then every arbitration treaty will burn like tinder and end in smoke."

Recognition of the truth of these maxims by no means

involves an acceptance of the conclusion concerning the mission of Germany which General von Bernhardi draws from them.

GERMAN SUBMARINES.

According to the Evening Sun (New York) there was at the beginning of the war "actual lack of information in naval quarters as to the German submarines. The secret of their plans, their possibilities, has been guarded with success; while technical journals published authoritative discussions of each new device in British submarine building, no whisper of German submarine construction has been permitted to reach the world." "It might surprise the writer of the above," remarks Shipping Illustrated, "to learn that there is not in the world to-day a single completed fighting unit about which full information is not available. More than a 'whisper' has reached the naval world about the German submarines, for underwater craft embodying the so-called 'secrets' of German practice have been built in Germany for foreign account. Furthermore, there are now in this country naval engineers and draughtsmen who have actually worked on the plans of German submarines and their fund of knowledge has been now been fathomed by the naval authorities of the United States. It is time that the public were warned of the fatuity of this talk about unknown factors in the manufacture of implements of warfare, be they guns, torpedoes or the ships carrying them to the spot where they are needed, whether on or under the sea. Every type of marine war craft represents a compromise in which something is purposely sacrificed for the sake of acquiring something else, the possession of which is deemed more advantageous by the directing heads of a navy. First class admiralties are kept fully posted as to new developments in connection with the improvement in offensive power and design—naval construction firms take care of that—but as the funds at their disposal are limited, they have to confine their purchases within certain channels and along certain lines."

The latest report on German submarines, that in Jane's "Fighting Ships," 1914, certainly shows a lack of knowledge concerning the German submarines. Jane describes in detail the character of thirty submarines built up to the present year, and hints at others concerning which Mr. Jane has no knowledge. Six of 1913-14 have a displacement of 800 tons, with a speed of eighteen knots above and seven knots below water; six of 1912-13 have 650 to 750 tons displacement and a speed above water of fourteen knots and eight knots below, and these twelve each have a maximum radius of 2,000 miles and carry four tubes. Six of 1911-12 and four of 1910-11 have a displacement of 250 to 300 tons and a speed of thirteen knots above water and eight knots below, and a maximum radius of 1,200 miles and carry three tubes. Four of 1908-10 and three of 1906-7 have a displacement of from 210 to 250 tons, and a speed of thirteen knots above and eight knots below water, with a maximum radius of 1,000 miles, and carry each two torpedo tubes. One of 1904-6 has a displacement of 197-236 tons and a speed of ten knots above and seven knots below water, and a maximum radius of 700 miles, and carries one torpedo tube. The motive power above water is furnished by heavy oil. All are fitted with submarine signaling apparatus and require an average time of twenty-five to thirty seconds for submerging. Some of the boats carry searchlights. The early boats have six-cylinder Nuremberg motors, and some of the later Krupp and Nuremberg, but some are fitted with Augsburg two-cycle motors (M.A.N.). Nineteen of the boats have sleeping accommodations. The Germans now have a large number of submarines in addition to these, and their program before the war provided for seventy-two boats by the end of 1917. All are of the Germania type built at Krupps or at Danzig yard.

In 1913 the Berliner Zeitung am Mittag published the following account of the new German submarines: "We have followed the English lead and are arming our newest 800-ton submarines with 14-pounder quick-firing guns on disappearing mountings. The gun, of which two will be carried by each boat, one before and one abaft the conning tower, rests on a conical pivot, and the total weight of weapon and mount is about 13½ cwt. The time occupied in making the gun ready for action is twenty seconds, reckoning from the moment the boat comes to the surface to the firing of the first shot. Each weapon is served by three numbers. Number one hands up the ammunition from the watertight and collision-proof magazine, number two loads, and number three aims and fires. The gun can be elevated to 90°, and its characteristics are similar to those of Krupp's anti-aeroplane quick-firing artillery. When the boat is about to submerge the gun collapses on its supports and swings down to its resting place, the operation being performed by a single lever. A watertight hatch then closes over the cavity. The weapon is brought up to firing position by spring rams, which also come into play by a single movement.

"Our new submarines are to have armor protection over their vital parts, viz., the deck, the conning tower and that portion of the hull which is exposed when the vessel is awash. Coincident with the increased displacement the motor installation has been made much more powerful. Each boat will have two Diesel motors, with a designed aggregate horsepower of 1,800, giving a speed on the surface of seventeen knots. The submerged speed will be twelve knots. It is understood that U-21, which was launched last February at the Danzig yard in an almost complete state, is the first representative of this improved type. The five Austrian submarines just ordered to be built at Krupp's Germania establishment will be of substantially the same type, but the displacement will be less, viz., 610 tons."

The Navy League Annual (1913-14), edited by Alan H. Burgoine and published by John Murray, London, from which we take the above, says:

"It is reported that a torpedo of a new model has been perfected in Germany and is to be adopted by the fleet. The diameter is given as 55 cm. (21.6-inch), the maximum speed is thirty-eight knots, and the effective range as 7,000 meters when set for twenty-nine knots. Although as regards speed this model is believed to be inferior to some recent foreign torpedoes, its chief claim to recognition is the very heavy bursting charge, nearly 290 pounds. In the German navy more importance appears to be attached to the destructive power of the torpedo as represented by the weight of the warhead than to mere

velocity. The largest torpedo used at present in the German service is the 50-cm. (19.7-inch), about which next to nothing is known. It is said to be carried by the destroyers built within the last four years, and is probably fitted to cruisers and battleships of the same period. As the contemporary ships of several Powers, including Britain and the United States, are armed with 21-inch torpedoes, a corresponding increase in the diameter of German torpedoes would occasion no surprise."

INNOVATION IN CAVALRY DRILLS.

An officer of the 4th Cavalry, stationed at Schofield Barracks, says that to a civilian the big innovation brought about by the new provisional Cavalry Drill Regulations is the change from the single to the double rank formation, but to the cavalryman the important step is the greatly increased flexibility and the facility with which a regiment or larger unit can be maneuvered under the new system. In a letter to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin he says further:

"It is a pretty sight to watch the 4th Cavalry maneuvering on the big drill ground at Schofield Barracks, dashing from one formation to another, and without a sound save the dull thud of 4,000 hoofs. No shouted commands, repeated all along the line, as in the old drill. The faint echo of a whistle followed by a wave of the colonel's arm, and quick as lightning, without a word spoken or a command given, a quick change of formation, from column to line, from line to column, from a mass formation to one with wide intervals, a change of front or a sudden halt, men dismounting with their rifles to fight on foot. In the twinkling of an eye a long line of skirmishers, hugging the ground and advancing by rushes in the face of an imaginary shrapnel fire, with the horses under charge of a handful of men rushing to the rear in perfect order to find shelter in some protecting ravine."

"Both mounted and dismounted it is all a matter of 'follow the leader.' If the leader changes the direction of march himself, the squadrons behind him swing on the center through the necessary angle. Every trooper is watching the leader to catch his signals and to do his bidding. There are some in the Cavalry who are enthusiastic about the double-rank formation, but the viewpoint of the most conservative is that this new system of handling Cavalry can be applied to the single-rank formation with practically the same flexibility and control. The double-rank formation offers to both shrapnel and rifle fire a greater probability of demoralizing effect, and is rather hard on the trooper in the rear rank, who must ride in the dust of his front rank file and be splattered with mud by the horse in front of him. What the double-rank does is to mass a greater number of troopers under one leader than is possible by any other formation, which means a formidable force of Cavalry with unit control and with the flexibility of the old-time trooper. The new Drill Regulations, which are only tentative, will probably undergo considerable alteration and improvement before being finally adopted. Every Cavalry officer has some pet scheme of his own which he is anxious to have come up for consideration by the Cavalry Board."

"Ever since the Civil War and during the Indian troubles in the West the principal training of Cavalry has been along the lines of developing its efficiency as mounted infantry, with mounted shock action a subordinate consideration. Now the pendulum has swung the other way, and the new drill goes to the other extreme, making mounted shock action the principal rôle of cavalry, with the horse and the saber the principal weapons, and dismounted action with the rifle one of the least important functions. It is the old school of Frederick the Great that has been followed by European cavalry to the present day. The Civil War taught the United States the value of the rifle as a weapon for cavalry, and the Boers in the Boer war taught the British. Other nations have been slow in realizing that the magazine rifle has greatly diminished the opportunities that cavalry will have for using shock action, but its more modern rôle as mounted infantry has increased the value of cavalry a hundredfold. The pendulum is bound to swing back, and it is hoped that it will stop at a proper mean and give all the functions of cavalry their proper relative importance."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CONFEDERATE.

The last time the President of the Southern Confederacy was openly prayed for by title north of the James river was on Sunday, April 16, 1865, in the Old Capitol Prison, Washington. All the day before a mob raged about the prison, demanding a chance to get at the Confederate inmates on account of the assassination of Lincoln. On Sunday a reckless young Southern officer asked McHenry Howard, one of the imprisoned officers, whether he would read the Episcopal service. Surprised at the request from one who was well known for his levity of character, Howard consented. There was a good-sized congregation. Just before the prayer "for all persons in authority" was reached, four or five Union officers had come up the passage with rattling sabers or swords, and stood at the door. There was a deep expectant silence. When Howard read out the words, "Thy servant, the President of the Confederate States," the officers hurriedly withdrew, their swords clanking down the passage. When the service was over the officer who had first sought him went to Howard and said: "Well, old fellow, I'm sorry I got you into such a scrape." "What's the matter?" asked Howard. "Why," was the reply, "they'll have you in a dungeon in five minutes." But five minutes, then ten and then an hour went by, and nothing happened at all. This is one of the many interesting incidents that are described in the book, "Recollections of a Confederate Soldier," by McHenry Howard, and published by the Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore.

Of field works, the author says: "It is a mistake made by non-combatants only to suppose that a slight field breastwork is any material obstacle to itself to a charging enemy, it being only a covering to the men behind it. Indeed, with all its advantages in economizing life, fighting behind such field works has some disadvantages also. Give a man protection for his body and the temptation is very strong to put his head under too. My observation was that behind works not a few men will crouch down doing nothing, that many will fire above the heads of their assailants, sometimes at a high angle, and few comparatively will raise their heads and shoulders fairly

above the rampart and level their pieces with effect." Stonewall Jackson used no field works in his Shenandoah Valley campaign and preferred to be foot loose. Once the author was an assistant inspector general, and at one of his inspections he saw an amusing instance of the difference in the habits of men coming from different localities. One of the Virginia regiments was composed of companies from Louisa, Charlotte, Halifax and other tobacco counties and as he passed down the lines, with the rear rank retired some paces from the front, there was a continuous wet line of expectoration from about five feet in front of and parallel with each rank. The colonel, who always walked with the inspecting officer, seemed to take it as a matter of course, calling for no rebuke. But when the A.I.G. came to the 3d North Carolina from around Wilmington, where tobacco chewing was not a habit, the ground was all dry and when the Colonel heard a man spit after he had passed him he would go back and in an undertone reprimand him severely, telling him he was disgracing the regiment. Stonewall Jackson's aversion to liquor often embarrassed some of his officers. During one of his campaigns, some general officers came into Jackson's tent including Jubal Early and Rodes. They were asked to stay to dinner. A large turkey was placed on the center of the table in the tent. Then Jackson left the tent, perhaps to say a long grace all by himself. Dr. McGuire, who had been lying down on his pallet along one side of the tent, sprang to his feet with a suddenness which almost startled the others. "Gentlemen," he said, "wouldn't you like something to drink before dinner?" The general officers made no reply—but looked one. McGuire reached down and pulled out a canteen from under his bed and thrust it into the hands of one of the major generals, saying, "Drink quick, the General will be back in a moment," and these three generals, high in rank, drank hurriedly like schoolboys doing something wrong on the sly. McGuire hastily shoved the canteen back and all straightened up just as Jackson re-entered, whereupon all sat down together. If Stonewall smelled anything he made no sign.

SOME CRITICISM OF OUR NAVY.

S. W. Utley, who as a member of the Naval Militia of Michigan recently took a cruise on board the battleship Utah and wrote some very instructive accounts of his experience, contributes to the October Marine Review a paper on increasing the efficiency of the U.S. Navy. Mr. Utley is one of the friendliest of critics, and wherever he places blame he does not single out the personnel, but condemns the system only. When the Utah reached home after her voyage and went alongside a straight dock in the New York Navy Yard the ship was actually pushed into her berth by seven navy yard tugs, although the tide was at the slack. The navy yard pilot was on the bridge. Mr. Utley does not believe that any lake captain of a five hundred-footer freighter on the Great Lakes would have hesitated to lay his vessel alongside that dock without any outside aid of any kind. One reason for this, he thinks, is that Navy officers jump from one job to another so fast that a captain is in command of a ship too short a time to become really expert in handling her. He has to go alongside a dock only six or eight times during the entire time, nor does the system under which he works tend to cause him to improve what opportunities he does get. Several years ago after the review in New York the Michigan Battalion was transferred to the scout cruiser Birmingham at Delaware Breakwater, to be taken to the yard at Philadelphia.

During the four years previous the battalion had cruised from one end of the Lakes to the other, from Buffalo to Duluth, to Chicago and most of the way ports, going through the Detroit, St. Clair, St. Mary's and Portage rivers, and being forced sometimes to run these rivers at night. During all that time the ship was handled without aid of pilots or outside help, and the surprise of the Wolverine militiamen may be imagined when they found the Birmingham being taken up the Delaware to her own home yard by a river pilot while her captain stood idly by and watched. To them it seemed that something was wrong when a ship whose only value was in scouting had to employ a pilot to get from her home berth to the open sea. How could her officers acquire the experience necessary to handle her in an enemy's waters with the usual aids to navigation possibly destroyed if they were delegating such work to others in their own waters? If the pilots' association forces this sort of thing, then it is time to cease paying tribute to such an association.

Mr. Utley believes that the watch officers of every warship should prepare for and pass the regular Government pilot's examination covering the waters surrounding his own yard. The great waste in the handling of the navy yards could be prevented, he says, by doing away with the practice of placing a naval officer in charge of them. The present practice is fair neither to the Service, to the officer, nor to the country. A naval officer without any business training is suddenly asked to conduct a large manufacturing plant, and after doing the best he can with it, say for eighteen months, he is whisked off to sea duty and his place is taken by another officer with no more business experience, and so the vicious circle is extended. If a great steel plant or shipbuilding company should adopt such a policy it would soon be in the hands of a receiver. Under such conditions it is no wonder that such ships as the Florida and the Utah cost from fifteen to thirty-five per cent. more in government yards than they would cost in private yards. The country should view with alarm, Mr. Utley holds, the scheme for widening the range of the government plants to make them include the making of armor, the furnishing of powder, etc., for in addition to the loss incidental to poor management such government plants in time of peace would discourage the building up of private concerns upon which the country could rely in time of war. The government plant would not be adequate for a supply in war time, but if the assistance of government contracts were given to private concerns in times of peace, there would be a large group ready to be called on in time of war, wholly prepared to supply the Government amply.

The French government has given an order to automobile manufacturers in the United States for 5,000 three-ton automobile trucks. A trial of the trucks of various makers was held, and a French representative witnessing them made the selections from those meeting the requirements. A large number of the trucks needed were already in stock, and workmen have been busy night and day in filling the orders and shipping the trucks. A special steamer has already sailed with a large portion of the trucks aboard.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Those who are hoping for an early termination of the war in Europe by the exhaustion of the belligerents, or otherwise, may as well prepare themselves for disappointment. The elder Moltke in his day held that the altered conditions of warfare rendered it impossible to hope that any decisive result could be attained in less than two years at the best.

From Woodstock, Conn., Arthur Sherburne Hardy writes to the Independent: "Arguments for peace are a waste of words. We are convinced already. Take rather the advice given by President Eliot in his report to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: 'Recognize frankly the present necessity of maintaining armed forces for protective duty against aggression from without or disintegration from within.' Rest your objections to two battleships or any other proposed armament on what you deem required for that protection, and abandon with equal frankness the claim that we can order our house as if there were no War Lords at the door."

Major Morath, a military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, asks "what would be gained by the Allies if they force back our right wing to the Belgian frontier? Nothing but the passing success which would be the beginning of the end of the Franco-British presumption of victory."

In publishing the British treasury statement for the week ending Sept. 12 the London Times says that it would appear that the expenditure involved by the war has so far averaged about £5,063,763 (\$25,318,815) per week since the outbreak of hostilities, but these figures must be treated with reserve and not regarded as representing the actual cost of the war.

Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance, informed the Cabinet of the republic Oct. 2 that the financial situation is entirely satisfactory. Examination of the books of the Treasury Department and the Bank of France showed, he said, there was no need for a new public loan.

It is estimated that the wars waged in Europe from Waterloo down to the end of the Russo-Turkish War cost more than \$6,250,000,000.

A correspondent of the London Times says that "there can be little doubt that so long as the country is in its present mood we shall be able to raise a million men a year, and gradually to fashion them into a formidable fighting force. But we must not minimize the time needed for creating such force. An officer, a N.C.O., a gun, a rifle, and a thousand rounds of ammunition all take a certain time to turn out, and nothing but disappointment can ensue if we think that we can do in six months what has taken Germany half a century of effort. There is an idea that Germany has exhausted her supplies of men, because we hear of Landsturm and youths on the German line of communications. It is the right place for them. But even when Germany has called up the last of the 4,370,000 trained reservists with which she began the war, she is still able to draw upon immense numbers of able-bodied men who have escaped service in the past, and it is said that a million and a quarter of these men have already volunteered to serve. There must also be nearly a million recruits at German depots. The need for men, and always more men, in the Allied armies is therefore very great. We can never be too strong in war, and as a Germany on the defensive will require all the efforts of the Allies to bring to terms there is need to prepare for a long war and to second the government in every way in our power in their preparations for waging one."

From the headquarters of Sir John French comes the report that "the recent offensive efforts of the enemy have been made without cohesion, the assaults being delivered by comparatively small bodies acting without co-operation with those on either side of them. Some of them, indeed, evince clear signs of inferior leadership, bearing out the statements of prisoners as to the great losses in officers suffered by the enemy. Moreover, the hostile artillery fire decreased in volume and deteriorated both in control and direction. The first was probably due to the transfer of metal to other quarters, but the two latter may be the direct result of our aircraft, their interference with the enemy's air reconnaissance and observation of fire. Recently the Germans have been relying to some extent on observation from captive balloons placed some distance in the rear of their first line, which method, whatever its cause, is a poor substitute for direct overhead reconnaissance obtainable by the use of aeroplanes. As a consequence, the damage done to us is wholly disproportionate to the amount of ammunition expended by the enemy."

In keeping with the suggestion made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some weeks ago, a despatch from Bordeaux says: "A very important factor in the winning of battles has always been surprise. The aviators in the present war have made this factor a negligible one."

The German air scouts are of far less value to their armies than they were during the early stages of the war, says the London Daily Express, as the Belgians have learned to disguise their troops and guns with such thoroughness that it is frequently impossible for the most skilled observer who passes across their lines to detect their location.

The British Admiralty reports that the movement of the British expeditionary force was accompanied by airships patrolling steadily between the French coast at Ostend and the English coast for twelve hours, making it impossible for the enemy's ships to approach the strait without being seen for many miles. In moving the aeroplane camp to advanced basis inland, the aeroplanes were supported by armed motor cars. In several skirmishes between these car supports and bands of Uhlans, the cars were in every case successful. "Naval armed cars and aeroplanes have also assisted the French forces on several occasions. Good work has also been done in dropping bombs on positions of military importance and railway communications."

The fact that an airship took part in the destruction of the three British cruisers recently torpedoed in the North Sea by German submarines is shown by the fact that the Kaiser has conferred the Iron Cross on the commander and each member of the crew of the airship Schuekelanz II. for the work of reconnoitering which led to the success of the submarine attack.

Up to Sept. 12 fifty-six vessels of 165,000 tons burden, carrying 216,000 tons of cargo, had been diverted from Continental ports to London.

During August the United States exported 2,889,067

pounds of canned beef, as compared with only 360,730 pounds in August, 1913. This was due to the war demands for foodstuffs for soldiers at the front. The British government is buying canned beef in this country in great quantities. The British soldier has consumed much canned beef and has a liking for it. The French soldiers, however, prefer fresh beef. The French government, therefore, is getting its beef supplies by the carcass from Argentina.

Shoes, 165,000 saddle trees and 180 motor vehicles are among the articles reported to have been sold by American manufacturers to the European belligerents.

The Japanese mine sweeper Kayo-Maru has been sunk in Lao-shan Bay by a mine, according to an official announcement made by the Japanese Naval Department on Oct. 3. Four of her crew were killed and nine wounded.

The British Admiralty has made the following announcement: "The German policy of mine laying, combined with their submarine activity, makes it necessary on military grounds for the Admiralty to adopt counter measures. His Majesty's government has therefore authorized a mine laying policy in certain areas, and a system of mine fields has been established and is being developed upon a considerable scale."

Lieut. Angelo Bellini, a retired officer of the Italian navy, who had charge of a submarine building near Spezia, Italy, slipped away with the boat to Bastia, a fortified seaport of Corsica, where he delivered her to a naval officer of Russia, for whom the vessel had been secretly built.

The Noddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, describing the frontier fighting in the Vosges region, says: "The officers and men have been fighting day and night for thirty-seven days, and the Germans are facing a difficult strategic situation in the mountain districts, where they are rendering superhuman service, chiefly in water filled trenches and under almost undescribable conditions."

A Berlin letter to the Medical News reports that the wounds received in the regular course of war show a good tendency toward healing. The German first treatment, especially the German first aid bandage, is showing good results. The bandages applied at the front remained in good position during the transportation to the rear. As typhoid is epidemic on the eastern frontier of France and in Belgium, special precautionary measures have been taken to guard against it, including the addition to the medical service of consulting hygienists from the ranks of the best university instructors, and by a staff of bacteriologically trained army surgeons with portable bacteriological laboratories.

The big German guns are not being worked by regular soldiers, according to the daily press reports, but by men in citizen's clothing, who wear only an armband to indicate their military occupation. Undoubtedly these men are employees of the Krupp factory. The heaviest German guns are located north of Vivorde, where foundations of reinforced concrete have been prepared.

A despatch of Oct. 2 to Lloyd's London Agency from Bordeaux says it is officially announced that a French gunboat has sunk two German auxiliary ships, the Rhône and the Itole, with mitrailleuses.

Douglas Duncan, steward of the Houston steamship Hylas, reported that only half a mile away, the German cruiser Dresden had to fire forty-three shots to sink the Houston Line steamship Hyades off Pernambuco, Brazil, on Aug. 15. The first ten shots went wide of the mark, not one hitting the Hyades. The eleventh struck an awning spar, and after that enough of the forty-three shells hit the vessel to sink her. She went down with colors flying.

A San Francisco despatch of Oct. 2 reports that an American vessel with a British register, the Union oil tanker Elsinore, was sunk by the German cruiser Leipzig off the coast of Chili Sept. 15 and the crew landed on the Galapagos Islands, off the east coast of Ecuador.

The opening remark of every German prisoner according to a correspondent of the London Times was "Geben Sie mir eine Cigarette, bitte." They had plenty to eat but nothing to smoke. As for cigarettes, a packet could not be bought for gold. In every town and village tobacco of all sorts has either been pillaged or commandeered, which comes to the same thing when you are dying for a smoke.

The Germans in attack are described as coming on singing with their drums beating behind them; even at night they had their band to play them to the attack.

According to a statement made by Cardinal Betsinger, the highest Roman Catholic authority in Bavaria, the statements appearing in English and American newspapers that priests have been shot and bayoneted by German soldiers while attending the wounded in Belgium are to be considered as absolutely without foundation. It is also declared that the English newspaper correspondents overlook the fact that a large portion of the German army is Roman Catholic.

General meetings have been called in Berlin to begin a campaign against the consumption in Germany of Scotch whiskey and French liqueurs.

A British soldier, in a private letter, reports that the Highlanders are great favorites everywhere. He saw two of them with wounded arms dancing a Scotch reel on the railway platform, which made the crowd fairly shriek with admiration. The average Frenchman had an idea that all English people were very well reserved and cold, and one hears everywhere, 'Les Anglais sont bons garçons et très drôles.'

Among the war reports is one to the effect that Prince Oscar, the son of the Emperor, in leading a charge got so excited that he collapsed after the victory with acute heart cramp, brought on partly by several days exertion prior to this fighting. The physicians ordered him to Metz, where the news of the bestowal of the decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class reached him. He jumped from his bed when he heard it, shouting, "I am well again." No crosses were available at the time, so General von Strantz took his, given him in 1870, and presented it to the Prince, who is now rapidly recovering.

The Emperor Nicholas has bestowed decorations for distinguished war service on Generals Broussiloff, Eyer and Ploee.

From Petrograd comes the report that the commander of a Russian battery rather than surrender his guns when he found himself in a position from which he could not escape drove his battery into a lake behind him when every man and beast was drowned.

La Gascogne, a new French battleship of 25,200 tons, was launched this week.

The French Ministry of Marine announce that they have been compelled to follow the example of the Austrian navy of laying mines in the Adriatic, which they propose

to do according to the rules of Chapter VIII. of The Hague Convention of 1907.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily Express says the French government has decided to create four marshals of France, General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French army; General Gallieni, military governor of Paris; General Pau and General de Castelnau.

The streets of Bordeaux are described as filled with the gay uniforms of Africa. Every shade of colored face from the weakest *café au lait* to the blackest *café noir*, every shade of blue from the sky to indigo parades the streets. Gigantic Senegalese in dark blue serge wander through the streets of the capital hand in hand as children walk. Paler Turcos, with sky blue Zouave tunics and with canvas trousers, shake the excited children of Bordeaux by the hand as they fill in their last hours of leisure, perhaps of life, inspecting the sights of Bordeaux.

The French Cabinet has authorized the suspension for three months of the payment of rents, in Paris under \$200, and under \$120, \$60 and \$20, respectively, in smaller localities.

Thirty-one ships were required to carry the men, the guns, the horses and the supplies of the Canadian overseas expeditionary force. To convoy that number of ships a fleet of eleven war vessels was requisitioned, the whole movement being the largest and most important ever effected on the Atlantic.

It was announced Oct. 6 that the Canadian government had decided to organize immediately and send to the front a second expeditionary force of 22,000 men. This will bring the Canadian force at the front up to more than 50,000 men.

A Reuter despatch from Potchefstroom, Transvaal, says that an attempt by Gen. Christian de Wet to address a meeting of protest against the government's action in regard to the war resulted in the breaking up of the meeting after a demonstration against de Wet which approached the proportions of a riot.

Lord Roberts has received such an encouraging response to his request for field glasses for the British non-coms. that he now asks for gifts of saddles to be used in training reserve cavalry regiments. Commander Ellenborough, R.N., calling attention to the statement that 200,000 of the newly raised British troops are without overcoats, suggests the expedient adopted by the Confederate soldiers who wore blankets with a hole in the center for the head to go through. "Previous to the Civil War," he says, "I had seen this plan adopted by some of my shipmates when forming part of naval brigades landed on active service."

A scheme has been devised whereby free medical attendance with medicine and appliances will be provided dependents of British soldiers and sailors serving with the colors who need relief. The scheme originated in a proposal made by the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society. They offered to the government the co-operation of their professions for providing these dependents with free medical attendance and medicines and appliances at cost. The executive committee of the Prince of Wales' Fund has decided to defray the cost of medicines and appliances. Physicians throughout Great Britain have agreed to undertake the work of those who have abandoned their practices for military service and to conserve them until their return. Elaborate arrangements have been made by the Admiralty for dealing with sick and wounded from the fleet, says the London correspondent of the Journal of the American Medical Association. They are adapted to meet the emergency of a general action and also the needs of single vessels which may suffer in minor engagements. The British navy has eight hospital ships, of which five are in home waters. Their duty will be to collect the wounded from any general action. They carry a full complement of medical officers and dressers. They will convey the wounded to the large naval hospitals, where the staff of medical officers is reinforced by civilian consultants. Should any pressure arise in the hospitals convalescents will be transferred as quickly as possible to homes or inland hospitals.

ENGLAND'S INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

The correspondent of the London Daily Mail in a despatch dated Sept. 27, thus describes the landing of the Indian soldiers at Marseilles which was made without slip or accident:

"The voyage from India had been made under excellent conditions, and the troops, who literally leaped ashore, were fighting men to the last ounce, hard, fit, and ready. Had the word of command been given to march straight from the quay to the fighting line, they were ready to go.

"Not a few of the Sikhs, lithe, black-bearded giants, were deeply concerned to know if I thought that the war would be over before they could get to grips with the common enemy, and it was a burden off their minds when I assured them there was absolutely no likelihood of anything of the kind coming to pass.

"Never has the port of Marseilles, used as it is to cosmopolitan crowds and the multi-colored habiliments of Africa, witnessed a scene so kaleidoscopic as that presented to-day by the defiling thousands after thousands of soldiers down seemingly numberless gangways and along quays lit up by brilliant sunshine.

"All the troops are in khaki with very little—perhaps a green or white interwoven band in the head-dress—to distinguish one regiment or rather one caste from another. The stuff is lighter in texture and color than that used in the equipment of the home army and imparts a smarter appearance to the wearer.

"The white officers who are in command are of the highest type of soldier, and there was something noble and delightful in the officers walking through Marseilles with their troops, en route to the rest camps, when they might well have ridden.

"One very important fact that must not be lost sight of is that this great expeditionary force from the Orient is thoroughly trained, according to the most modern ideas, and equipped with first class machinery of war. Everything has been brought from India, cannon, rifles, intrenching implements, sleeping rugs, tents, and the hundred and one necessities of an Indian army, down to the praying mat.

"The scene in town when the troops marched through to the different camping grounds was unforgettable. Every man, woman, and child in Marseilles turned out, and their numbers were swelled by people who had rushed in from the surrounding country districts. In fact, the streets were seething masses of highly excited humanity.

"The excitement of the high-strung Latins rapidly spread to the Indians, and it was a unique experience to see hundreds of martial warriors, bearded men, whose

hair was shot with gray, and beardless youths, jump a yard high in the air for sheer joy. Old women fought with the men for the honor of shaking hands with the bronzed soldiers, and young girls threw sweet-smelling flowers in their path or pinned pink roses on their tunics and turbans, and even stuck them into the Indian's long hair. In response, the dark Eastern eyes beamed their great content, and rows of white teeth flashed from laughing mouths."

WAR COMMENT OF AMERICAN OBSERVERS.

THE BATTLEFIELD OF MEAUX.

Fresh from a visit to the scene of the battle of the Marne, Lieut. A. Ellicott Brown, 16th Inf., U.S.A., arrived in New York on Oct. 5 on the Atlantic transport liner Minnetonka. Lieutenant Brown, who is military instructor in Rutgers Scientific School, was for a time connected with the American Embassy in London, and then went over to France.

"Although none of the armies is allowing military observers at the front," Lieutenant Brown said to the ship news reporters, "I was able to see the battlefield of Meaux shortly after the action was fought. The Allies lost heavily in this engagement, but took care of their dead and wounded right away. The Germans, on the other hand, had been forced to retreat, and therefore had to leave their dead behind them. I saw as many as 1,000 along a line which stretched only 600 yards. On Sept. 24 I ran into a friend who had just returned from visiting the battlefield of Meaux. He said that the German dead had not all been buried, even at that late date.

"I talked with several British officers, and they all said that they had to take off their hats to the way in which the German soldiers stood their ground. They said that they couldn't get the Germans out of their trenches without the use of bayonets. The German rifles have a flat trajectory of only 300 yards, whereas the Allies rifles can shoot point blank at from 400 to 450 yards. This enables the Allies to get up close enough to make their bayonet charges effective. In this action of the Meaux the French were just able to gain the German position, and were too exhausted to pursue the Germans, who made a masterly retreat.

"Regarding the German retreat from the nearest approach point to Paris, Captain Parker, U.S.A., whom I met in France, told me that this military movement had been carried out perfectly by the Germans and that he had seen only one dead German soldier left behind. Captain Parker also told me that German soldiers had been most friendly to French peasants during the approach to and the retreat from Paris and that he had found no trace of atrocities of which he had heard so much.

"I have first-hand information only of the district around Meaux. In that district I do not know of a single case where an atrocity was committed by a German soldier. They were billeted among the people, and seemed to be getting along with them very well. I know of cases where the soldiers would help the peasants on whom they had been quartered to chop wood and bring water from the wells.

"The American Hospital in Paris has 250 patients, and is doing mighty good work. It has a dental department, where the wounded are sent to be looked over while they are convalescing. I know an Arab who had his leg shattered by a shell, but he was so proud of a porcelain tooth which the hospital dentist had made for him that he forgot all about his wound."

In an article in the Independent Major Louis Livingston Seaman says: "I have participated, as an officer or observer, in eight campaigns, in almost every country in the world, but in none have I ever witnessed such exhibitions of atrocious barbarism as this war is furnishing. Many of the shrapnel wounds are terrible, shattering bony structure and causing extensive laceration of tissue. A very large proportion of the bullet wounds are found in the legs and feet, showing that the Germans, who shoot from the hip, are firing low. The Belgian shoots from the shoulder. Dr. Duley in Anvers has a dum-dum ball which he extracted from a wounded Belgian. Many of the invalids suffer from extreme exhaustion, after their three days' incessant fighting, but they soon rally and beg to return to the colors. Whatever may be the outcome of this monstrous holocaust, the justice, the honors and the humanities belong to Belgium. When the victorious allies make their triumphant entry into Berlin (and I believe they will) the Belgian should have the line, and royal restitution should be made for his sacrifice, in memory of Liège, Malines and Louvain. All honor to little Belgium!"

Med. Dir. John C. Wise, U.S.N., retired, arrived in New York from France on Oct. 6 from a visit to Bordeaux, where he went to see his son, J. C. Wise, jr., who is the U.S. Vice-Consul there, and after the war started he helped in caring for the wounded. In an interview in the New York Herald Medical Director Wise is quoted as saying: "In the hospital in Paris that was the gift of the late J. Pierpont Morgan I saw proofs of barbarism that were unspeakable. It is impossible to believe that civilized men could commit some of the acts that they have. I am in no position to criticise the German army's plan of campaign, but to the medical men back in the hospitals it seems to have woefully miscarried. Many German soldiers were found dead on the various battlefields lacking any form of wound whatsoever. On several of these bodies we performed autopsies and found that the men had died from starvation. They were emaciated beyond belief, and in their stomachs there was nothing to be found but a few roots or grass or bits of sugar beets." Dr. Wise said that northern France was a battlefield and southern France all hospital.

Under date of Oct. 2, Richard Harding Davis reports in the New York Tribune that Paris is herself again, or nearly so. Those who were suddenly called away on business to Bordeaux or London are back. By a fortunate coincidence each of them was able to wind up his affairs and return the day after the Germans were pushed across the Aisne. "Three weeks ago," he says, "when I first arrived here, Paris was as desolate as Philadelphia on a rainy Sunday, but to-day the boulevards are as crowded as the Atlantic City boardwalk in July. This is true not only in the show places, but over all the city. Yesterday I walked to the American Hospital at Neuilly, and the cafés on both sides of the Avenue de la Grand Armée were crowded and every shop was open. On Sunday it was impossible to guess where all the people who blocked the boulevards came from and where they had been hidden. When the Germans were within twenty miles of Paris the people you saw on the boulevards you could count on both hands,

and half of them were Germans. But on Sunday they overflowed from the sidewalks into the street; whole families were promenading, old people, young people, all in their best clothes. Where they have been keeping themselves is a mystery. In the absence of men at the front French women, at all times capable and excellent managers, have surpassed themselves. In my hotel there are employed seven women and one man. In another hotel I visited the entire staff was composed of women."

The staff of the American Hospital Mr. Davis reports is composed of the best known American doctors in Paris and a few from New York. Among the volunteer nurses and attendants are wives of bankers here, American girls who have married French titles, and girls who since the war came have lost employment as teachers of languages, stenographers and governesses. The men are members of the Jockey Club, art students, medical students, clerks and boulevardiers. They are all working together in most admirable harmony and under an organization that in its efficiency far surpasses that of any other hospital in Paris. Later it is going to split the American colony in twain. If you did not work in the American ambulance you won't belong.

"HOT AIR."

The Anvil Club in our post usually has its root beer about noon. By Sherlocking a little it is easy to tell the kind of game that is coming. Root beer chits mean bridge whist; highball chits, poker; and champagne, uncertainty. Uncertainty is not our habit.

Our club is organized for scientific, harmless relief. Rule I. provides that any member who feels the need of knocking a bit can get his little idea hammer out and perform on the club anvil. No carabaoing permitted. To-day's meeting opened with an adequate reserve and wound up with mess call. It went about this way:

Lieut. Constant Reader: "The Chief of Staff says we need first 'an adequate reserve of trained men.'"

Col. Old Timer: "Never was a Chief of Staff but said that."

Major Sour Dough: "Some spread between our needings and our gettings."

Lieut. New Boy: "We are like that old Greek who told his neighbors when they called him to account for divorcing his wife, 'I know where the shoe pinches.' We think too much about our own feet and not enough about Army feet. We leave the Army to precedent and convention."

Captain Yap: "Well, we are some precedents and conventioners. We stick to it that it takes a certain number of months or years to make an efficient soldier. Well, it don't. It's just a matter of the intelligence of the man, the ability of his instructors, and the number of working hours required for the particular case."

Major Sour Dough: "You must have time to form character and the habit of discipline."

Captain Yap: "In peace, military character and discipline is formed by practicing what you will be called on to do in war. The rest is piffle."

Lieut. New Boy: "How many working hours would it take to make an efficient infantryman?"

Captain Yap: "From 300 to 1,000."

Col. Old Timer: "Would you enlist a man for so many working hours?"

Captain Yap: "Yes, but at first I would enlist reservists for the Infantry for one year, to be sooner discharged if qualified."

Lieut. New Boy: "Explain your working hours idea."

Captain Yap: "The organization commander keeps a record of the number and use of the working hours for each reservist from the time he is turned over for instruction until he is discharged as a trained man."

Major Sour Dough: "You would have a lot of records to keep."

Captain Yap: "Only for a year or so until we had the dope as to the number and use of the working hours necessary to train an average man."

Col. Old Timer: "We don't know that now; we just guess and assert about it. Of course, we have turned out some volunteers and have a little data there."

Major Sour Dough: "What are you going to do in winter?"

Lieut. Ball Fan: "Why not send them South?"

Col. Old Timer: "Costs too much."

Captain Yap: "If you have to keep them two years in the North to get enough working hours to train them and only one year in the South, would it not be cheaper to send them South when bad weather would not allow you to train outdoors in the North?"

Lieut. New Boy: "Who is going to train these reservists, and where are you going to train them?"

Captain Yap: "The Regular Army, and it must do it where there is plenty of outdoors to do it in."

Major Sour Dough: "Yap, take an Infantry brigade post, cut down the companies to thirty picked men and fill them up with 120 reservists. When would the brigade be efficient from top to bottom?"

Captain Yap: "It should take less than 500 working hours per man."

Major Sour Dough: "You say should take?"

Captain Yap: "Yes, the matter rests mostly with the instructors. Your instructors must not only know military training, but must reduce it to methods which will make the reservist see just what bearing each step of military training has. Above all, the instructor must instruct so that a reservist can 'apply sound tactical principles to concrete cases.'"

Lieut. New Boy: "I don't think you allow enough training time."

Captain Yap: "How much real tactical and fire training time did you put in at West Point? Of course, the more time the more training. The way it is now, if we went to war there would be little or no time and so little or no training. Would you rather have half rations or none at all?"

Col. Old Timer: "Captain, how would it do if you enlisted reservists at twenty-five cents the working hour, fully supplied them, and discharged them if their work was not up to grade? Eight hundred working hours, in pay per man, would then cost you \$200."

Captain Yap: "That would do, all right; but send an inspector after the instructors who do not make an efficient infantryman in 800 working hours, and select the colonel with the most and best reservists to his credit as the next brigadier general."

Col. Old Timer: "Yap, sum up what you think working hour enlistments would do in building up 'an adequate reserve of trained men.'"

Captain Yap: "First, it would give results or records from which we could select general officers. Second, it would give results or records from which we could establish the best method for 'thorough and uniform training,' and so get 'team work' throughout. Third, it

would furnish the Regular Army progressive work in graduating soldiers. Fourth, it would give Regular Army and student officers real military training by having them do real military training teaching. Fifth, it would give us in ten years 1,000,000 trained reservists in civil life, less than forty years old, if we enlisted men between eighteen and twenty-eight years old. Sixth, it would give us in ten years over 2,000,000 voters with an intelligent idea of what national defense requires. Seventh, it would concentrate the whole Regular Army on an impersonal objective free from grounds for antagonism between the different branches of the Service."

Lieut. Ball Fan: "Captain, if you could count on getting half of the things you claim for your scheme it would have been adopted twenty years ago."

Captain Yap: "That is right, Lieutenant. It's just hot air. Let's go eat."

TACK HAMMER.

NO RACE QUESTION IN CIVIL WAR.

Board of Commissioners, City of Chattanooga,
T. C. Thompson, Mayor, Oct. 3, 1914.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I read the JOURNAL every week with much pleasure and profit, but I feel compelled to call your attention to a difference of opinion between you and me in your leading editorial of Sept. 26.

You say "the greatest war in the history of the United States and the greatest Civil War in all history was brought about by racial differences," and, "After all it was a race question that was fundamentally back of the war between the States." I do not believe that you can maintain such a position. Slavery was an economic question; one of the many economic questions that caused differences of opinion between Northern and Southern statesmen. I do not see how you can maintain the position that it was a race question. If Canada and England were to become involved in war on account of the aliens landing on Canadian shores, would you take the position that it was a racial war? Again if the penal colonies distributed throughout the Thirteen Colonies had been perpetuated, their children kept in penal servitude amounting to slavery, and the North and South should have eventually gone to war on that particular economic question, you surely would not have called it a racial war. These bondsmen were Anglo-Saxon.

You also state "the issue of States rights was only an outgrowth of the great burning issue as to the extension or the persistence of chattel slavery." A most casual study of the proceedings of the various conventions, held by representatives of the Thirteen Colonies, looking to the formation of a permanent government reveals the question of States Rights as a burning question, and no one guarded the sacredness of this right more than the representatives from the New England and Middle States. Again you say, "The doctrine of States Rights was brought into the relations of the North and South as a result of the controversy about the extension of slavery." This is a mistake. In 1811 the Hartford Convention reaffirmed the doctrine of States Rights with the right to secede and the question of slavery was not at issue. In 1832 South Carolina asserted the doctrine of States Rights in opposition to an act of Congress on the subject of tariff, wholly disconnected with the slavery question. It is true that the question of slavery was used to foment the rupture.

The resolution of Congress passed July 22, 1861, distinctly avowed that the Government was waging war in no spirit of oppression or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions in the Southern States, but that the war was being waged to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union.

I hold that the war between the States was in no sense a racial war; nor was slavery the cause of that war; nor was the doctrine of States Rights the outcome of slavery. Slavery was but an incident of the war and became a paramount issue when President Lincoln promulgated his emancipation proclamation and Henry Ward Beecher was sent to England to arouse that people against the institution of slavery. The Confederate soldier fought for the doctrine of States Rights. The Union soldier fought for the preservation of the Union. I think there can be no denial of these facts.

You must believe that if we had not had slavery the war between the States would have inevitably been waged on account of the tariff, or for the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi River, or over some other economic question.

Your JOURNAL is so widely read, and its editorials usually so fair and accurate, that I am taking the liberty of calling your attention to this particular editorial.

T. C. THOMPSON.

A WORD OF WARNING.

New York, Oct. 5, 1914.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I returned six weeks ago from South America, stopping for two days at Panama to examine the canal and the fortifications designed for its protection. It would be a waste of time to describe the canal and its operating equipment; that has all been done by competent writers, and I only wish to add my unstinted praise of the work that has been so successfully finished.

However, the protection of the canal seemed to me at the time quite adequate. But in view of the European war and the development of the German and Russian siege artillery, also the practical use to which aeroplanes have been put by all the war contestants, I am led to believe that the defenses of the Panama Canal are totally inadequate. A Zeppelin or an aeroplane could wreck any of the locks of the Gatun Spillway easily. We have seen what can be done by bombs dropped from aircraft; we have also seen fortifications like Liège and Namur pounded to pieces by German siege guns in a short space of time.

It is not my purpose to discuss the remedies for the condition of affairs on the Canal Zone, but to leave that to our General Staff, who are without doubt quite competent to handle the subject, and also to bring it to the attention of our administration, who are watching events as they transpire in the great war. This is a word of warning. Harbors can be protected by mines and torpedoes against warships; the submarine has come to stay, and make steel ships of battleships; but what about the aircraft assailants? What can we do against these?

Are our coast defenses inadequate and already out of date? It looks so. Can Congress be induced to take proper and prompt action, for surely the 3,000-mile moat

between Europe and ourselves can no longer be relied upon? A good beginning has been made by the act of Congress establishing the Army Aviation Corps, but from events in Europe's war the maximum of seventy-six officers and 275 enlisted men, which quota will doubtless be rapidly attained, is as nothing to protect not alone the Panama Canal, but our enormous seacoast.

T. WALN-MORGAN DRAPER,
Late Captain, 2d U.S. Engrs., Vols.

APROPOS OF USELESS FORMALITIES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A command will perfect itself only in those particulars in which it is inspected, and at the expense of those in which it is not. Therefore let it be required that hereafter formal reviews of troops be not only discontinued, but absolutely prohibited; that formal parades be restricted to occasions when it is necessary to tender a courtesy to a foreign dignitary.

As a substitute let it be required that when a general officer of the U.S. Army visits in his official capacity a post where troops of the line are serving, regardless of the size of the command or the arm or arms included, the post commander shall conduct a field exercise involving all the troops of his command; the exercise to be one of a number drawn at random from a set prepared by the General Staff. Require the usual drills and exercises to be held on the last day of the month as well as the first or any other day. Reduce muster to mere informal calling of the roll by or in the presence of the mustering officer.

Advantages to accrue:

A gain of from ten to twenty days per year for rational, useful and instructive training in lieu of time consuming, useless and depressing formalities.

Our generals could get some real information on a very short visit. There is nothing about a review that gives anyone an impression worth having as to the fighting efficiency of the troops reviewed. A command may make a beautiful spectacle at a review, march with straight lines, wear fine clothes, keep precise step, carry complete equipment, etc., but if turned out for a field exercise would require half a day to get from column into battle formation, wear clothes that would not protect the body, be only partially equipped and fall out before they had marched twelve miles.

Comment:

It has been remarked that a general officer might not have the time on one of his visits to witness a field exercise. Question: Does a general exist for his command or the command for him? If he cannot spare the time then he had better not break in on the day's work at all. If he wants real information as to the fighting efficiency of the command let him take the field exercise. If he wants amusement let him seek it elsewhere.

Problems could be prepared by the General Staff suitable for the troops stationed at any post. The problems could be placed in sealed envelopes bearing the name of the post. One of these drawn at random could be handed to the post commander at the beginning of the exercise and he required unassisted to conduct the exercise. The general could learn: (a) The post commander's capacity to command troops; (b) the state of training of the command as a whole; (c) the suitability of the post for field training. Could he ever learn the above by any quantity of formal reviews?

EFFICIENCY.

THE DETACHED SERVICE LAW.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The Detached Service Law, though a wise measure for the efficiency of the Army, is not well worded and for that reason is both cumbersome and costly in its operation. As it now stands no officer can remain on detached service of any character for a period of four consecutive years unless during the preceding two years he has remained continuously on duty with troops. This by reason of leaves of absence and sickness limits details to very exceptional cases. A number of instances have been witnessed where an officer, becoming ineligible for detached service, has been ordered to duty with troops for a period of but a few days, upon the expiration of which time he becomes eligible for, and has been returned to, detached service for perhaps a year longer. This condition of affairs means needless expense. The law, to be economical, should be elastic enough to permit these few days to be awarded at the end of the year rather than at the beginning. Further, to comply with the present law requires a keeping, and a scrutiny, of records too laborious for efficiency.

A law framed somewhat as follows would eliminate the objectionable features of the act without in any way altering its results or impairing its spirit or intent.

"Officers of the Army, up to and including the grade of Colonel, who properly belong by law to troop organizations thereof, are permitted to remain absent on detached service from their proper organizations for a period not exceeding four years; provided, that an officer on detached service or otherwise absent from duty with troops, who on any date has not served with troops for a period of four consecutive years, is on that date ineligible for further detached service, and the next duty assigned him or performed by him must be duty with his proper organization; and provided further, that any officer serving with troops is not eligible for detached service of any kind until such time as one-third of his service within the immediate preceding six years, and also one-third of his service since Dec. 31, 1912, has been actually performed with troops; and provided further, that the ratio of duty performed with troops, to the time absent from troops, for officers entering the Service after Dec. 31, 1912, shall be reckoned from date of first commission; also that officers entering the Service after Dec. 31, 1912, are ineligible for detached service of any kind until they have actually performed an aggregate of two years' duty with troops."

The penalty clause and the exceptions of the present law to be added.

The advantages of a law based on the idea expressed in the above wording would be: 1st, Simplification of records. The record required to determine an officer's eligibility for detached service would be nothing but a record of his service with troops with dates; 2d, elasticity in the operation of the law. For instance: On any date, say Jan. 1, 1915, Captain A, who is serving with his company, has, since Dec. 31, 1912, served an aggregate of eight months with troops and since Jan. 1, 1909, he has served an aggregate of twenty-eight months

with his company. He was on detached service in 1909, 1910, and four months in 1911. Under the present law he may be detailed on detached service but, after so serving for four months he becomes ineligible for further detached service and must be relieved and returned to troops. The proposed law would permit him to be detailed on detached service and to remain absent from troops for four years, that is, until Jan. 1, 1919, on which date he would become ineligible for further detached service, and the "next duty performed by him" (automatically providing for leaves of absence or sickness) would have to be with troops. Upon his return to such duty, however, and before he would again be eligible for detached duty of any kind, he would have to serve not only a sufficient length of time to give him two years with troops in the immediate preceding six years, but also sufficient additional time to restore his total service since Jan. 1, 1913, or since his first commission, to a ratio of one-third with troops, two-thirds absence from troops.

ECONOMICAL EFFICIENCY.

EFFICIENCY.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A book with the title, "Twelve Principles of Efficiency," is going around. It is really a work on how to organize. Suppose we name over the twelve principles of efficiency and see how they apply in the Regular Army.

The first principle is "Clearly Defined Ideals." The ideal of our Regular Army should be the creation of an adequate reserve of trained men. Three out of four Regular officers will agree on what present practice indicates as our existing ideal.

The second principle is "Common Sense." Our practices in Regular Army work are mostly what the author would describe as "near common sense." There is little, if any, "supernatural common sense," in our Army national defense work.

The third principle, "Competent Counsel." Competent counsel is not only advisory, but to be really valuable must present a clear executive method. You have competent counsel when there is special, expert and extensive knowledge at your disposal to cover a given point.

The fourth principle, "Discipline." Discipline permits of controlled, reliable and known action throughout. It consists in each and all being trained to obey willingly and intelligently their proper leaders. It is founded on the knowledge which compels mutual confidence and respect.

The fifth principle, "The Fair Deal." The fair deal is fundamental to continued team work. It is placing the common mission above the individual. The individual is never more important than the fair deal.

The sixth principle, "Reliable, Immediate and Adequate Records." You can not act with knowledge unless you have them, but they must cover vital things to be worth while.

The seventh principle, "Despatching." This means first, do it now; it means second, bring your doing under the science of management.

The eighth principle, "Standards and Schedules." Our standards and schedules as to military training are largely personal or empirical, many rest on tradition. They rest too much on assumption or the work of others, they are not worked out and made of record.

The ninth principle, "Standardized Conditions." Conditions are as you find them or as you make them. We try to fit European standards on to American conditions. The result has not been a success. If our Regular Army would recognize fixed American conditions and build up its standards from them we might get an adequate defense organized.

The tenth principle, "Standardized Operations." As to military training we have no standardized operations; for example, what number of working hours are required to make an efficient infantry soldier from an average recruit. The joke is there is a lot of talk as to the proper enlistment term.

The eleventh principle, "Written Standard Practice Instructions." We have tons of written practice instructions, both official and unofficial; few are directly founded or checked by work with troops. We have no "standardized operations" as to trained troops, therefore we have no data for "written standard practice instructions" in military training.

The twelfth principle, "Efficiency Reward." "Merit alone will rule the earth." Seek the man whose first interest is in his work. You cannot expect lasting efficiency from any other kind. Give him the fair deal as right not as a price. This will be the efficiency reward he wants. Where a reward is given that is not an "efficiency reward," you turn your back on efficiency. Your organization has a weak link. You assert that an individual is greater than the organization. You take the ground before your organization that a part is greater than the whole. Look over your organization and see how you are applying the twelve principles of efficiency.

INFANTRY.

AN ARMY POET.

The New York Times publishes with editorial commendation a long poem by Capt. W. E. P. French, U.S.A., retired, to whom attention has heretofore been called by his expression of socialistic views. Captain French's poem is a denunciation of war, which he ascribes to "War Lord, Land Lord and Priest." That it is a spirited poem is shown by the concluding lines, which follow:

And, behold: you have other victims; a widow sobs by my side, Who clasps to her breast a girl-child. Men, she was my slain son's bride!

I can smell the stench of the shambles, where the mangled bodies lie; I can hear the moans of the wounded: I can see the brave lads die; And across the heaped, red trenches and the tortured, bleeding rows.

I cry out a mother's pity to all mothers of dear, dead "foes." In love and a common sorrow, I weep with them o'er our dead. And invoke my sister woman for a curse on each scheming head.

Nay, why should we mothers curse you? Lo! flesh of our flesh are ye; But, by soul of Mary who bore the Christ man murdered at Calvary. Into our own shall the mothers come, and the glad day speed apace. When the law of peace shall be the law of the women that bear the race; When a man shall stand by his mother, for the world-wide common good. And not bring her tears and heart-break nor make mock of her motherhood.

PIPING ROCK HORSE SHOW.

Some of the most spectacular and interesting features of the Piping Rock Horse Show Association meet at Locust Valley, N.Y., were on military day on Oct. 3. The events included six mile race across country, with full field equipment for the Army Challenge Cup. This gave the horses 250 pounds to carry and afforded a practical test. Four started for the Army Challenge Cup, and galloped away up the stretch of the turf course for a quarter of a mile or more and then disappeared in the woods. Twenty minutes later they suddenly reappeared from the other side of the field, three of them finishing necks apart at the judges' stand. They had circled the great Piping Rock Club estate, going over ploughed fields, jumping a dozen or more rail fences and racing up hill and down, taking the country just as it came.

Covington, a horse that had been placed fourth in the class for officers' chargers, outfinished the others. He was ridden by Pvt. Charles Lowe, 1st Cav., N.G. N.Y., who made a waiting race of it, letting the rest go off two hundred yards in front, until they were sometimes out of sight, and then overhauling them in the last mile. In awarding the prize condition at the finish counted as much as speed. The winner is a well bred looking bay gelding about 15.2 hands high, weighing apparently about 1,000 pounds. Coventry, the largest horse of the four, was the only one that seemed at all distressed. Chance, owned by Capt. A. H. Platt, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., was second; B. S. Young's Scout third, and Coventry fourth. The official time was 23:00.

Other military features included a flat race at half a mile, in which Curiosity and Constance, two mares from the Squadron C (N.G.N.Y.) farm, finished in front of the well known race horse Former, and a competition for pairs ridden by Army officers over the jumps. Capt. R. G. Alexander and Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, U.S.A., won this class on True Heart and Metaphor. True Heart was placed second in the class for officers' chargers, which was won by the four-year-old bay filly Coronet, ridden by Capt. J. R. Lindsey, U.S.A.

The summary of the military events follows:

Cross-country race for horses ridden by U.S. Army officers and members of the National Guard; to carry 250 pounds; about six miles; competing horses to be judged by elapsed time and condition at the finish. Won by Charles McDougall's b.g. Covington (Pvt. Charles Lowe, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y.); Capt. A. H. Platt's, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., b.g. Chance, second; Benjamin S. Young's b.g. Scout, third; Lieut. Leonard B. Smith's, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., b.g. Coventry, fourth.

Military race; half a mile. Won by Squadron C Farm's ch. m. Curiosity; same owner's b.m. Constance, second; Charles A. Doescher's bl. g. Former, third. Time, 52½.

Officers' chargers. Won by Capt. J. R. Lindsey's, U.S.A., b.m. Coronet; Capt. R. G. Alexander's, U.S.A., b.g. True Heart, second; Lieut. Daniel D. Pullen's, U.S.A., br. g. Florentine, third; Charles McDougall's b.g. Covington, fourth.

Teams of military jumpers, ridden by Army officers. Won by Capt. R. G. Alexander's U.S.A., b.g. True Heart and br. g. Metaphor (Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, U.S.A.); Capt. P. D. Caud's b.g. Nimrod (Capt. J. R. Lindsey) and Lieut. W. W. Erwin's, U.S.A., b.g. Ormond, second.

POLO AT HONOLULU.

A polo team from the 4th U.S. Cavalry won an exciting and closely contested game from a team from the 1st U.S. Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H.T., Aug. 29. The 1st Field Artillery team took the lead from the very start and held it until the fifth period, when by brilliant playing the Cavalry forged ahead. In the last period the Artillery put in their best string of ponies and made a desperate effort to down their Cavalry brothers, but the Cavalry were equally determined to hold their lead and the honors for this period were about equal. The final score was 7 to 6½.

For the Cavalry Lieuts. E. G. Cullum and Robert M. Cheney played sensational polo. Lieutenant Cullum played an aggressive game throughout, and time and time again carried the ball on long runs toward the Artillery goal. It was Lieutenant Cheney's aggressive playing and his two goals in the last period that were largely responsible for the victory of his team.

The last period was fast and furious with the Cavalry trying to hold their lead and the Artillery making a desperate effort to overcome it. Lieutenant Cheney, mounted on a fast pony, did some brilliant playing and added two goals to the Cavalry lead almost unassisted. In the last part of the period the tide seemed to turn. Lieutenant Beard took the ball from the throw-in after Lieutenant Cheney's second goal and carried the ball between the post in two strokes. Following this the play was almost entirely around the Cavalry goal. Several times a score was missed by inches, and finally in the last few seconds of play Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, 1st Field Art., succeeded in finding the space between the posts.

It was a most exciting game, and was witnessed by a large crowd. Considering the fact that two local teams were matched against each other Honolulu was well represented. Several ladies of the 4th Cavalry and 1st Field Artillery served tea and sandwiches under a tent fly near the grandstand during the intermissions and after the game, which contributed most pleasantly to the social feature of the occasion. The teams lined up to the social feature of the occasion. The teams lined up to the social feature of the occasion.

4th Cavalry—Cullum, No. 1; Lyman, No. 2; Cheney, No. 3; Hall, back.

1st Field Artillery—Dodd, No. 1 for the first three periods; Clayton No. 1 for the last three periods; Naylor, No. 2; Beard, No. 3; Potter, back.

Goals—Cullum 2, Lyman 1, Cheney 2, Hall 2, Dodds 1, Naylor 2, Beard 3, Potter 1, and one goal for the Cavalry by some pony in a scrimmage. Fouls—Dodds, Cullum, Hall. Safety—Naylor. Referee—Capt. Clarence O. Deems, jr., 1st U.S. Field Art. Timekeeper and scorer—Capt. J. A. Benjamin.

NATIONAL SHOOTING COMPETITIONS.

The National Divisional Individual Match (Division D) was completed at Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 6, 1914, and first place was won by Lieut. Earle A. Cole, 1st Kansas Guard, whose home in Manhattan, Kas. The ranges covered during the match were 200, 300, 500, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards.

The match was very exciting after the second range was completed as two Kansas men were leading, with

several men from a selected mixed Cavalry and Infantry team from the Regular Service close seconds. Lieutenant Cole was warmly congratulated as he defeated several of the best shots in the Army.

The following is the score out of 350 points:

1. Lieut. Earle A. Cole, 1st Kas.	322
2. Sergt. Harry L. Adams, 15th U.S. Cav.	321
3. Sergt. Charles Meyer, 23d U.S. Inf.	319
4. 1st Sergt. Albert Feiss, 3d U.S. Cav.	319
5. Corp. Frank B. Cline, 2d Kas.	317
6. 2d Lieut. Fritz B. Koch, 1st Kas.	314
7. Capt. Guy P. Sawyer, 2d Kas.	313
8. Q.M. Sergt. Samuel A. McKone, 1st Kas.	313
9. 2d Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d U.S. Cav.	312
10. Sergt. John D. Howard, 13th U.S. Cav.	311
11. Lieut. Roscoe A. Cover, 2d Ind.	311
12. Sergt. John G. Grika, 6th U.S. Inf.	311

Rewards are one gold, three silver and eight bronze medals.

In tracing the development of our Navy's smokeless powder, Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N., in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, pays a tribute to Capt. A. R. Couden, U.S.N., and Mr. G. W. Patterson, who "in the face of great obstacles started the work at Indian Head out of which has evolved the present splendid powder-making plant." Mr. Patterson was chosen as chief chemist at the Indian Head plant by a board consisting of Captain Couden, Lieutenant Bernadou and H. F. Brown. Four firms started in to manufacture cannon powder shortly after the beginning was made by the government plant at Newport, fact that would indicate that there is not much in the contention of those who say that limited manufacture of powder by the Government is destined to crush out all other manufacturers. The du Pont company has just invented a new improved method of nitrating cotton and their plants have a capacity of 35,000 pounds per day of nitro-cellulose. This process is now to be installed at the Government Indian Head factory, the plans therefor having been furnished by the du Ponds. Commander Earle calls the attention of the Service to the fact that each successive inspector of ordnance in charge at Indian Head in conjunction with the powder expert, Mr. Patterson, is primarily responsible for the superb quality of our powder, which is equal to any powder manufactured anywhere. Great credit must be given also to the co-operation of the chemists and superintendents of the du Pont Company, several of whom were trained in the powder business in the early days at Newport, as well as to the naval inspectors of powder, who by study and observation have materially assisted in the continual improvement in the processes of manufacture and the quality of the finished powder.

In reply to what is said by Mayor Thompson, of Chattanooga, Tenn., in his letter on page 168, we may quote the Encyclopedia Britannica as an impartial authority. It says in its last edition (Vol. 27, page 702): "Slavery had put the South out of harmony with its surroundings. Even in 1850, though they hardly yet knew it, the two sections had drifted so far apart that they were practically two different countries. The remnants of colonial feeling and class influence, which advancing democracy had wiped out elsewhere, retained all their force here, aggravated by the effects of an essentially aristocratic system of employment." It was the assertion of the doctrine of state sovereignty that finally consolidated the South against what they regarded as the aggressions in the "Lincoln Government," but the germ of the differences which resulted in war was found in the existence of the system of slavery. As the Mayor will doubtless agree with us that the Civil War was certainly not due to "militarism," and as our reference to it was merely incidental to our endeavor to show that it is a mistake to ascribe war to the existence of military establishments, we do not consider it necessary to enter upon the discussion of a question upon which there is so wide a difference of opinion as that considered by Mayor Thompson. We are glad to hear from him and publish with pleasure what he has to say.

In a letter from London, written in September, Capt. De Witt C. Falls, adjutant, 7th N.G.N.Y., says: "England is simply grand. Soldiers everywhere, and such soldiers, clean, well uniformed, well set up and intelligent looking. The English are doing splendidly. The Territorials are all out and the second volunteer army of 1,000,000 men is being raised. Oh, if we will only profit by what these people have done. They have proved a system and carried it out. There may be many faults in it, but it is a system, and everybody knew what to do and there was no making and unmaking machine-gun detachments at the last minute. Where would we be in fourteen days with 500 recruits to equip and our own wagon train and horses to procure? There is a great deal of difference mobilizing for maneuvers and the real thing, and these people mean business if it takes every man and every pound. Have just returned from a three days' motor trip to out of town mobilization points and recruiting depots. The mobilization and recruiting is going on in splendid shape. A little slow at first until the wounded began to arrive, and then the English blood got up, and things have been different."

M. Millerand, French Minister of War, recently addressed to the President of the Republic a report on the subject of exemptions from military service. According to the present regulations, former soldiers who have been invalided out are definitely released from all military obligations whatever their age or state of health. It is the same with young men who have been exempted from military service by examining boards. Statistics show that the number of young men lost to the national defense is considerable, considering the whole country. While some of them are really unfit for armed service, the physical condition of others has improved since they were examined and dismissed or exempted from service. Not to take account at the present crisis of those now fit for service would be negligent in the extreme, says the Minister. A law passed last year requires young men exempted from service to present themselves for examination at the time when they would pass into the reserve, at the age of twenty-four; five years afterward, and at the time when they would pass into the territorial

army, at the age of thirty-four. Those who at any one of these examinations seem fit for military service are immediately subject to the obligations of the class to which they belong by age. Carrying out this idea, M. Millerand has required all exempted and invalided men to undergo medical examination, and it is presumed that many of them will be found capable of taking part in the defense of the country.

The death on Sept. 21 at the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington, D.C., of Miss Isabelle McIsaac, Superintendent of Army Nurses, removed from her sphere of activity one of the most distinguished women in America. The work of Miss McIsaac was not confined to the Army, for she was prominent in Red Cross organizations and kindred societies. Although in bad health for some time, she kept at her desk in the War Department up to a short time before she was taken to the hospital, and resigned only three or four days before she died. Miss McIsaac was appointed Superintendent of Army Nurses April 1, 1912. Among the more important positions that she had previously held was that of superintendent of the Illinois Training School for Nurses at Chicago. Miss McIsaac is succeeded by Miss Dora Thompson, who for twelve years was superintendent of the Latimer Hospital at the Presidio and chief of the nurses in Honolulu. Miss Thompson served two tours of duty in the Philippines and is popular and well known throughout the Service. Miss Lydia Keemer has been ordered from Honolulu to succeed Miss Thompson at the Latimer Hospital.

The State Department has received a request from the Africa Inland Mission, with headquarters at Philadelphia, to aid it, if possible, in getting in communication with five of its missionaries caught in the war zone in German East Africa near Mwansa, on the southern coast of Lake Victoria Nyanza. The Mission has just had a foreign mail which tells of the outbreak of hostilities, with fighting in British East Africa, where it also has mission stations. It is still able to communicate with its missionaries in British East Africa and in Congo Belga, but is at sea as to the whereabouts of its workers in German East Africa.

A second station of a chain of wireless towers, expected to maintain communication between the great Arlington station, Central America, California, Hawaii, Samoa, Guam and the Philippines, has just been completed by the U.S. Navy Department at Darien, on the Isthmus of Panama. It cost a quarter of a million dollars. The new tower is composed of three 600-foot structures forming a triangle on a 900-foot base. The other links of the chain will rapidly be completed as soon as the necessary fortification can be constructed to defend them against attack.

Scribner's store at Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, New York, has an exhibition for the month of October a model of a 44-gun frigate of the Constitution class that so gloriously maintained the traditions of Paul Jones in 1814, and also the model (loaned by the Navy Department) of the battleship New York that was present at Vera Cruz during the naval operations in Mexican waters in 1914. The contrast between the man-of-war of 1814 and that of 1914 will be of more than passing interest to the people, especially at this time when almost everyone thinks in terms of ships and guns.

The 50th Company of Coast Artillery, U.S.A., has changed station from Fort McKinley to Fort Levett, Me., and the 114th Company from Fort Totten to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. Orders have been issued for the transfer of Battery D, 5th U.S. Field Artillery, from Fort Snelling to Fort Sill, Okla. This was done so that the entire regiment will be at one station. The battalion of the 14th U.S. Infantry on duty in Montana is to be transferred from Helena to Fort Missoula.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to assign a paymaster to the hospital ship Solace. Ever since a medical officer has been placed in command of the Solace the contention has been made that there was no authority by which a staff officer could command an officer from another corps. The Secretary, it is understood, has taken a different view of the question.

Capt. Carroll Power, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army from Oct. 1, 1914, was born in Kentucky Oct. 31, 1875. He served as a first lieutenant in the 2d Kentucky Volunteers and 33d U.S. Volunteer Infantry 1898-1901, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Army May 8, 1901.

In a letter to the New York Times Senator Baron Destournelles de Constant, the foremost French peace advocate and a member of The Hague Tribunal, reaches this conclusion: "The present war cannot end by a pretense of peace; it will end by the crushing of German domination or it would only have to begin anew."

The Driggs-Seabury Ordnance Company, which for the past two years has been manufacturing automobile frames and bodies, it is announced, has received an order, said to be from the French government, for 2,500 automobile frames to be delivered within the shortest possible time.

Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, U.S.N., reported for duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair on Oct. 7. In addition to his duties in the bureau he will act as member of the Accounting Board.

The State Department announces that the third Hague Peace Conference will have to be abandoned on account of the war in Europe.

The Army transport Logan arrived Oct. 4 at Manila with 42 officers and 379 casualties.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz, Cav., U.S.A., promoted colonel Sept. 27 by the retirement of West, was born in Pennsylvania Dec. 15, 1857, and is a son of the late Med. Dir. Jonathan M. Foltz, U.S.N. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, class of 1879, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 1st Cavalry. He reached the grade of first lieutenant in 1888; captain, 2d Cavalry, 1898; major, 15th Cavalry, 1906, and was promoted lieutenant colonel of Cavalry in February, 1912. He was appointed on the General Staff May 27, 1912. His first duty after graduation was on frontier duty at Fort Colville, Wash., and other posts in that state to June, 1884, when he went to Fort Custer, Mont., for duty. He also served at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on frontier duty, and was professor of modern languages at West Point. Among subsequent duties he served at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Grant and Riley, and was quartermaster of the 2d Brigade, Cavalry Division, at Camp Thomas, Ga., and Lakeland, Fla., early in 1898. He was on duty with General Miles in Cuba and Porto Rico; served as collector of customs at Ballabarro, Cuba, and was acting inspector general, Department of Matanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba. He was also supervisor of the police of Havana; was chief of the secret service of Cuba; provost marshal of Havana, and also captain of the port up to May, 1902. Other subsequent services included duty at Fort Ethan Allen, at the Springfield Armory, and a member of the board on the adoption of a new Army rifle. He went to the Philippines via Suez in December, 1903, and returned in January, 1906, going to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. Colonel Foltz was on duty in the office of the provisional governor of Cuba from October, 1906, to April, 1906. He was appointed governor of the Province of Havana April 6 and served to Oct. 1, 1908, and he was later supervisor of the police of Havana. His last post of duty was at Washington, D.C., with the General Staff.

Lieut. Col. Eli K. Cole, U.S.M.C., promoted colonel from Oct. 4, 1914, by the death of Col. Franklin J. Moses Oct. 3, was born in New York Sept. 1, 1867, and was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1883. He was graduated in 1888, and then performed two years' duty at sea before final graduation. On July 1, 1890, he was transferred from the Navy to the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant. Colonel Cole, after passing through the grades of second lieutenant, first lieutenant, captain and major, was promoted a lieutenant colonel on May 18, 1908. He has been on duty in Washington as assistant to the Commandant of the Marine Corps for four years, and has been ordered to command the new Artillery station at Annapolis.

The following promotions in the Army are announced: 1st Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Corps of Engrs., to captain, Oct. 2, vice Capt. Charles H. Rockwell, resigned; 2d Lieut. Leo J. Dillow, Corps of Engrs., to first lieutenant, Oct. 2, vice Edgerton, promoted.

First Lieut. John A. Mack, C.A.C., to captain, Oct. 2, vice Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, detached; 2d Lieut. John P. McCaskey, C.A.C., to first lieutenant, Oct. 2, vice Mack; 2d Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C., to first lieutenant, Oct. 5, vice 1st Lieut. Virginius E. Clark, detached to the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wreaks, of Elizabeth, N.J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. G. Barrett Littell, son of Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Mary McCauley and Lieut. Herbert S. Howard, U.S.N., will be at St. John's Church, Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, at noon. Mrs. Guy Emerson, of New York, formerly Miss Margaret Cotton Smith, will be matron of honor, and Miss Ethel Noyes maid of honor. Miss Caryl Crawford, Miss Helen Walcott, Miss Alice Whiting and Miss Katherine McClinton will be bridesmaids. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, on Rhode Island avenue.

An October wedding of interest in Army and Navy circles was that of Miss Laura Elizabeth Montgomery, daughter of Mrs. Julia Montgomery Pratt and the late Eugene Montgomery, of Nebraska, and Lieut. Benjamin N. Booth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., a native of Connecticut. Owing to the recent illness of the prospective bride the wedding was strictly private. It was solemnized Oct. 7, 1914, in the chapel of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, New London, Conn., by the Rev. Philip M. Kerridge, rector of the church. Miss Montgomery is the only sister of Lieut. Edward Montgomery, Coast Art. Corps, who is stationed at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., and of Ensign Alfred Eugene Montgomery, U.S.N. With her mother, she resided for several years at Annapolis, Md., before making her home at Fort H. G. Wright, at which post Lieutenant Booth is also stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Nichol announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Alta, to Ensign Roy Wood Lewis, U.S.N., on Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1914, at St. Clairsville, Ohio.

A beautiful military wedding took place Oct. 3, 1914, in Washington, D.C., when Miss Helen Sewell Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles Heath Heyl, U.S.A., and Lieut. Milo Pitcher Fox, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., were married in the presence of a small company of relatives and close personal friends of the young couple. The ceremony was performed in the flower decked drawing room by Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith. The bride, who was escorted and later given in marriage by her father, wore a very beautiful gown of ivory tinted satin, with tunic of chiffon. The bodice was of duchess lace and chiffon, with pearl embroidery. Her tulle veil was caught with a pearl bandeau, and she carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. Miss Julia Heyl, sister of the bride, was the only attendant, and her gown was of pale blue chiffon over satin of the same shade. She wore a black picture hat, and her bouquet was of red Killarney rosebuds. The best man was Lieut. Howard S. Bennion, U.S.A., and the ushers included Lieut. Bradford G. Chynoweth, Lieut. Joseph C. Mehaffey and Lieut. Roscoe C. Crawford, all of the Engineers, U.S.A., and Captain Castillo, of the Cuban army. At the large reception which followed the ceremony a representative gathering of Army, Navy and resident society was present. Quantities of red and white roses and ferns formed the decoration throughout the house. Lieut. and Mrs. Fox left late in the afternoon for their honeymoon jaunt, the

latter wearing a smart traveling suit of blue serge, with a blue toque. They will occupy an apartment at the Beacon on their return.

Mrs. Nellie Robinson, of Blacksburg, Va., announces the approaching marriage of her daughter, Susie Howe, and Lieut. J. F. Ware, 5th Inf., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in Blacksburg in the early fall.

At the marriage in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently, of Miss Helen Kelly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kelly, of Termon avenue, and Lieut. Arthur E. Rowland, Coast Art., U.S.A., the bride wore white crêpe meteor with court train and trimmed with princess lace. To a Dutch cap of the same lace was attached the long tulle veil, which was caught to the hair with orange blossoms and lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Attending the bride were Miss Mary McGaugh, of Buffalo, and Miss Regis Gillespie, of the North Side, who served as bridesmaids. Miss Olivia Kelly, a small sister of the bride, was flower girl. A breakfast for thirty at the bride's home followed the wedding. The bridegroom was attended by the bride's brother, Leo M. Kelly, as best man. Lieutenant Rowland and his bride left for a Southern honeymoon. They will reside at Fort Andrews, Boston, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Louise Jameson Weber and Ensign Laurence Wild, U.S.N., took place Oct. 3, 1914, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Weber, on Q street, Washington, D.C. Rev. Dr. C. Ernest Smith performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception. The bride wore a gown of white satin adorned with point appliqué lace, and her tulle veil was edged with the same lace and caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Florence Winthrop, of Philadelphia, was the bride's only attendant. Mr. Hunt Weber, of Philadelphia, brother of the bride, was the best man. Ensign and Mrs. Wild left late in the evening for a Southern trip, the latter wearing a navy blue suit trimmed with skunk and a small blue hat. They will reside in Norfolk after Nov. 1.

A very pretty wedding of particular interest in Army circles took place in Buda, Ill., on Sept. 29, 1914, when Mildred Almy Parker became the bride of Lieut. Barton Kyle Yount, 27th U.S. Inf. Miss Parker is the daughter of the late Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, U.S.A. The wedding, which occurred at the home of the bride's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Almy, was a very quiet affair, being attended only by a few relatives and close friends of the bride and groom. The bride was attended by Miss Myrtle June McAleer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss Margaret Wilkins, daughter of Major Harry E. Wilkins, U.S.A. The groom had as his best man Capt. Arthur D. Minick, Ord. Dept., U.S.A. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Winthrop Parker, of New York city, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Glenn E. Tilton, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The bride and groom left for San Francisco at once, and from there will sail on the Army transport Sherman, leaving Oct. 5 for Manila, where Lieutenant Yount has been assigned to duty with the 15th U.S. Infantry.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, of Ossining, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Coutant Larkin, to Lieut. William Lewis Moose, Jr., Cav., U.S.A. They are to be married very quietly at "Careswell," the bride's home, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, 1914, at four o'clock. They will sail for the Philippines Nov. 5.

Owing to the death of the mother of Capt. John H. Waring, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., several days ago, the invitations issued by Mr. and Mrs. William Joseph Mathews for the marriage of their daughter, Lucille, to Captain Waring for Oct. 24 at the post chapel, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., were recalled, and the date of Oct. 3, 1914, was selected. The wedding was hastened on account of Captain Waring's inability to secure another early leave, and took place at the home of the bride's parents at eight o'clock. Only relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. R. K. Pooley, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. A suitable musical program was rendered, and the house was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers. The drawing room, where the vows were exchanged, was banked in white chrysanthemums and maidenhair fern. Tall baskets of white roses and chrysanthemums were placed on tables and piano. Miss Mathews was attended by Miss Lottie Fuller as maid of honor, and Captain Waring had as his best man his cousin, Mr. James L. Chaffin, of Chicago, Ill. The bride wore a wedding gown of white duchess satin, with a drapery of Chantilly lace fastened with pearl ornaments. The bodice was entirely of tulle, and her full length tulle veil was adjusted to her hair with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Fuller wore a beautiful gown of pink crêpe meteor with over drapery of silver lace, and her flowers were a shower bouquet of pink rosebuds. Mrs. Mathews, mother of the bride, wore a handsome toilette of lavender crêpe meteor, and her flowers were lavender orchids. A wedding supper followed the ceremony and was served in the dining room. The table was elaborately decorated in white roses and the silver candlesticks held white tulle shades. The wedding cake was cut by the bride with the groom's saber. Capt. and Mrs. Waring left late at night for Fort Logan, Colo., the station of the Captain. Mrs. Waring traveled in a modish suit of Russian green gaberdine, with black velvet hat. A large number of presents attested to the popularity of the bride and groom.

The marriage of Miss Sarah McCabe, formerly of Chicago, but more recently of Salt Lake, Utah, and Lieut. Bruce Wedgewood, 11th U.S. Inf., took place Sept. 23, 1914, quietly at Farmington, Utah. They have spent a brief honeymoon in the mountains near Fort Douglas. The groom is the only son of Adjutant Gen. F. A. Wedgewood. The bride is popular in society circles.

Mrs. J. Montgomery Pratt announces the marriage of her daughter, Laura Elizabeth Montgomery, to Lieut. Benjamin Noble Booth, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1914.

Mr. and Mrs. John Malkin, of Buffalo, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ruth Reid, to Mr. Walter B. Robb, late second lieutenant, 24th U.S. Infantry, who resigned from the Army Sept. 1, 1914, who formerly lived at Fort Snelling, Minn., and whose family is one of the oldest and best known in St. Paul.

Capt. Alexander W. Maish, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Pauline Bourke were married at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1914. A wedding breakfast followed at the home of Comdr. J. H. Hetherington, U.S.N., Naval Home, Philadelphia.

Miss Louise Bowman, daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel

Robert Bowman, was married at Lynchburg, Va., Oct. 6, 1914, to Mr. Nelson Robins. The bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. Crenshaw, wife of Lieut. Russell S. Crenshaw, U.S.N., and of Lieut. A. Warner Robins, 12th U.S. Cav.

Miss Yvette Borup, daughter of Major Henry D. Borup, U.S.A., retired, was married at Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 7, 1914, to Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews, curator of mammalogy in the Museum of Natural History, in New York. The ceremony was performed in Trinity Episcopal Church, which was decorated with palms, white chrysanthemums and cut flowers. The rector, the Rev. Gibson William Harris, officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin veiled with chiffon. Her court train was the one which she wore at the wedding of Princess Victoria Louise, Duchess of Brunswick, and daughter of the German Emperor, in Berlin in May, 1913. Her veil was held in place with orange blossoms, and she carried white roses and lilies of the valley. The bride was accompanied to the altar by Mr. George Barton French, a cousin, and was given away by Mrs. John Hartley, of Washington, D.C., an aunt. She was attended by Mrs. Miles Standish Slocum, of New York, a cousin. Mr. Miles Standish Slocum was best man. The ushers were Capt. Frederick C. McConnell, U.S.M.C., retired, Mr. Luther A. Reed, of New York, and Mr. Orlando Potter, of Ossining, a cousin of the bride. After the marriage a reception was held at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. John I. Kane, at which were sixty guests. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews will pass the winter in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y. After the reception they started on a wedding trip.

The marriage of Miss Brownie Norman, daughter of Mrs. Traber Norman and the late Captain Norman, 8th U.S. Inf., formerly of Leavenworth, now of Washington, D.C., and Lieut. Herbert Alonzo Wadsworth, 11th U.S. Inf., took place Oct. 3 at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph G. Gilbreth at Texas City, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Wadsworth left immediately after the ceremony for Washington, D.C., where they will be the guests of Mrs. Traber Norman and Miss Gettie Norman. Miss Norman has spent the past summer with Capt. and Mrs. Gilbreth in Texas City, where she has been lavishly entertained.

Miss Harriet Gatewood, daughter of Med. Dir. and Mrs. James Duncan Gatewood, U.S.N., was married in Washington, D.C., Oct. 5, 1914, to Asst. Surg. Henry E. Jenkins, U.S.N. The ceremony was performed at noon in the Gatewood home by Mgr. W. T. Russell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Only members of the bride's and bridegroom's families and their most intimate friends were present. The bride was gowned in white charmeuse trimmed with lace and pearls, and wore a tulle veil. She was attended by her sister, Miss Hildred Gatewood. After a short wedding trip Dr. Jenkins will take his bride to Port Royal, S.C., where he is stationed.

Miss Dorothy Ohmer and Lieut. John N. Hauser, 5th U.S. Field Art., were married Oct. 6, 1914, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. G. Ohmer, in Oakwood, Dayton, Ohio. The bride and groom took their places unattended before the mantel in the living room, which had been banked with flowers culled from the gardens about the house. The bride wore a very handsome wedding gown of white satin with silver trimming, and a dainty lace cap held her veil of tulle, which reached to the hem of her gown. Her flowers were lilies of the valley. Rev. Maurice Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church, read the ceremony, following which there was a brief season of congratulations before the bride changed her wedding gown for a traveling suit of blue and a smart little black velvet hat trimmed in monkey skin, and the couple left for the train. To the guests at the wedding refreshments were served in the dining room from a table prettily decorated with flowers and graced with a large wedding cake. "The bride," writes a correspondent, "who was a favorite member of Dayton's younger set, and whose family is one of the oldest and best known in the city, will be greatly missed in society. Her wedding has occasioned a series of pretty luncheons, teas and card parties."

RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, 3d, U.S.N., retired, who died in Washington Oct. 3, 1914, was born in Honolulu on July 12, 1848, the son of the late Rear Admiral Thomas H. Stevens, 2d, and a grandson of Capt. Thomas H. Stevens. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1863, and was graduated in 1868. His first assignment was to the steamer Resaca, of the Pacific Fleet, and in 1869 he was on duty on the Mohican, which went to Siberia for observation of the total eclipse of the sun. While on duty with the Pacific Squadron, from 1870 until 1873, he participated in a survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. In 1873 he commanded a company of sailors during the temporary occupation of Panama for the protection of American interests during a rebellion. Rear Admiral Stevens was navigator of the torpedo-boat Mayflower at the time of the Spanish-American complications in 1873. During the war with Spain he was on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In the insurrection in the Philippines, in 1900, he commanded the gunboat Manila. He was retired on Feb. 11, 1905, on his own application, and was given the rank of rear admiral. As executive officer of the flagship Philadelphia he commanded the naval battalion and Hawaiian National Guard on the occasion of the substitution of the United States for the Hawaiian flags, a singular coincidence, as he was at the time the only native of Honolulu who was a commissioned officer of the U.S. Navy. Funeral services for Rear Admiral Stevens were held at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, on Oct. 6, and were largely attended. Many members of the M.O.L. L.U.S. and Order of the Carabao were present. Following the services the funeral party was escorted by a squadron of the 5th Cavalry, at Fort Myer, from the church to the Arlington National Cemetery, where the interment was made with the usual military ceremonies. Besides his wife, who was a daughter of the late Mayor Oakley Hall, of New York, he leaves two brothers, Major Raymond R. Stevens, U.S.A., retired, and Major Pierre Stevens, of the Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Edgar R. Kellogg, U.S.A., died at his home at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1914. He is survived by his widow, four children, Donald W., Mrs. William R. Kellogg, Mrs. E. K. Wither, Mrs. J. A. Moss, wife of Capt. J. Alfred Moss, 23d U.S. Inf., and a granddaughter, Elizabeth Schenck, who were with him at his death. General Kellogg was born in New York March 25, 1842. He served as sergeant, Company A, and sergeant major, 24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, April 22, 1861, to July

23, 1861; as second lieutenant, 24th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, July 23, 1861, and resigned Oct. 28, 1861. He served as a private, Company B, and sergeant major, 1st Battalion, 16th U.S. Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1861, to Aug. 1, 1862, and was appointed second lieutenant, 16th U.S. Infantry, April 7, 1862. He was promoted first lieutenant May 3, 1862; captain, Feb. 16, 1865; transferred to 25th Infantry, Sept. 21, 1866; transferred to 18th Infantry, April 26, 1869; major, 8th Infantry, Dec. 26, 1888; lieutenant colonel, 10th Infantry, Sept. 16, 1892; colonel, June 30, 1898; was appointed brigadier general Dec. 5, 1899, and was retired at his own request Dec. 16, 1899, after more than thirty years' service. General Kellogg received the brevet of captain Dec. 31, 1862, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn.; brevet of major Sept. 1, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the Atlanta campaign and in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. He was in the Virginia campaign, 1861; in the campaigns of the Army of the West up to and including the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., 1864 (wounded); rejoined regiment in January, 1865; on recruiting duty from March, 1865, to February, 1866; with regiment to August, 1866. He was in the action of Greenbrier River, W.Va., 1861; engaged at the battle of Shiloh, 1862; engaged at the battle of Murfreesboro, 1863, and in the Atlanta campaign.

Col. Halbert B. Case, U.S.V., father of Capt. Frank L. Case, 3d U.S. Cav., died at his home in Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1914, from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Colonel Case was born at Mecca, Ohio, May 3, 1838, of old English stock, which landed at Newport, R.I., from the Dorset in 1635. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted April 19, 1861, in the 7th Ohio Volunteers. He was promoted second lieutenant and first lieutenant in 1861, and captain, Company C, 84th Ohio, in 1862. He was appointed recruiting colonel of the 84th Ohio in 1862. He studied law at the University of Michigan and began the practice of law at Youngstown in partnership with former Lieut. Gov. Asa W. Jones. He married Caroline E. Kibbee, daughter of the Hon. Austin D. Kibbee, in 1863. Later he resided at Des Moines, Iowa, where in 1877 he suffered the bereavement of his entire family except one son, Frank L. Case. Removing to Chattanooga Colonel Case married Miss Janie M. Spooner. He has been prominent at the bar, as in politics and literature. For many years he was a well known figure in politics, in the Grand Army, the M.O.L.L.U.S., the Odd Fellows and in connection with educational work. He is immediately survived by his widow, one son, Capt. Frank L. Case, 3d U.S. Cav., and a grandson, Francis Owen Case, in his junior year at Cornell University; a sister, Mrs. A. E. Woodworth; a nephew, Frank Woodworth; a niece, Mrs. Eva Woodworth; and two grandnieces, Lora and Isabelle Cullis.

Capt. William H. Armstrong, U.S.V., president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute and president of the William H. Armstrong Company, importers and manufacturers of surgical instruments, and father of Lieut. Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N., died at Indianapolis Sept. 28, 1914. At one time he was senior vice-commander of the G.A.R. Captain Armstrong was born May 14, 1844, at Wigton, Cumberland county, England. When he was three years old his parents went to America and settled in Knox county, Ill. He enlisted as a private in Company K, 83d Illinois Volunteers, in 1863. This regiment first served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was commissioned July 4, 1864, as second lieutenant in the 8th U.S. Heavy Artillery and served in the district of western Kentucky in the summer and autumn of 1864 in the movement against the Confederate forces of Johnson, Lyon and other generals. He was married Sept. 29, 1869, to Miss May Eldred, of Joliet, Ill., who survives him. He was appointed assessor of United States Internal Revenue for the first district of Kentucky in 1869. Shortly after this he removed to Terre Haute and engaged in business as a druggist and manufacturing pharmacist. He was closely identified with the city of Terre Haute, serving as Mayor from 1883 to 1885. He was a charter member of the Morton Post No. 1, G.A.R., Terre Haute, but at the time of his death was a member of the local George H. Thomas Post No. 17. Captain Armstrong removed to Indianapolis in 1889. In addition to being a member of the George H. Thomas Post, he was a member of the Indiana Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., and was on the military affairs committee of the Chamber of Commerce. For more than twenty years he had been president of the board of trustees of the Indiana State Normal School. In addition to his son, Lieutenant Armstrong, he is survived by his widow, four children, one brother and one sister. The children are Mrs. Frank J. Celand and Mrs. Helen A. Brandon, of Indianapolis; Mrs. C. A. Streeter, of Terre Haute; W. C. Armstrong, of Detroit. The brother is Joseph Armstrong, of Galesburg, Ill., and sister, Mrs. Charles Jelliff, also of Galesburg.

The body of Col. F. J. Moses, U.S.M.C., who died recently at Vera Cruz, Mexico, arrived Oct. 7 at Hampton Roads, Va., on board the battleship Arkansas. The body was taken ashore at Fort Monroe, after the customary salute and exercises on shipboard, and was sent to Washington by railroad.

Mr. Charles M. Kutz, esq., father of 2d Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 10th U.S. Inf., stationed at Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas, C.Z., died at his home in Pottstown, Pa., Sept. 22, 1914, aged sixty-eight years.

The infant daughter born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., Sept. 30, 1914, died the same day.

Mr. John Edward Botsford, father of Mrs. Quinan, wife of Capt. Johnstone H. Quinan, U.S.R.C.S., died at Miami, Fla., Sept. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Frances A. Alberger, mother of Mrs. Dorry, wife of Lieut. J. E. Dorry, U.S.R.C.S., died at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1914.

In G.O. 21, Sept. 24, 1914, Hdqrs., 9th U.S. Infantry, Camp at Laredo, Texas, Col. C. J. Crane, commanding, announces the death of Capt. Rheebs Jackson, 9th Inf., caused by a fall from his horse while on a practice march and passing through the city of Laredo, Texas, Sept. 21, 1914, as we have previously noted. The record of the deceased officer is given, and the order is issued under the provisions of Par. 707, A.R., as amended Feb. 7, 1914.

Admiral Friedrich A. Breusing, retired, of the German navy, died in Berlin Oct. 8. He was well known as a writer on naval subjects, and at the time of his death was acting president of the All-Deutscher Union. From 1905 to 1907 he was commander of the East Asiatic cruiser squadron. One of his recent naval articles which attracted much attention was a reply to the argument of Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, of the British navy,

that the advent of the submarine made useless the building of more dreadnaughts. Admiral Breusing contended that this was not so and emphasized the value of big battleships in a contest for sea supremacy.

PERSONALS.

A daughter was born to Ensign J. F. Crowell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowell at Suffolk, Va., Sept. 25, 1914.

Rear Admiral John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., is spending the autumn at "Heaton Hall," Stockbridge, Mass.

Col. I. N. Lewis, U.S.A., retired, was a passenger on the Campania, which arrived at New York Oct. 4.

Mrs. Albert L. Mills, joined Brigadier General Mills at their K street residence in Washington last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Morrison, of the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., are visiting in Portland, Me.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence A. Richards are spending several weeks visiting at the former's home in Oklahoma.

Mrs. Henry Percy, widow of Medical Director Percy, U.S.N., is at her apartment at the Wyoming, Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. John G. Thornell, 4th U.S. Inf., announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Orth, on Sept. 30, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, U.S.N., recently in special service in London, is now on his way to Washington.

Capt. Charles L. McKain, 20th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. McKain welcomed a daughter at Fort Douglas, Utah, Sept. 30, 1914.

A son, James Garfield, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. James G. McIlroy, 29th U.S. Inf., at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Sept. 28, 1914.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., will remain at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., until the close of the season.

Mrs. McDowell, wife of Surg. Ralph Walker McDowell, U.S.N., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Noyes, in Washington.

A son, William Ralph Van Buren, jr., was born to P.A. Paymr. W. R. Van Buren, U.S.N., and Mrs. Van Buren at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 21, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Hugo Osterhaus, 3d, in Washington, on Oct. 1.

Professor of Mathematics Edward K. Rawson, U.S.N., and his daughter, Miss Katherine Rawson, returned to their home on Leroy place, Washington, last week.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Lynn S. Edwards, C.A.C., at New Orleans, La., on Oct. 3. Mrs. Edwards is a daughter of Col. Frank B. McCoy, 30th Inf.

Mrs. J. H. Bradford, widow of Col. J. H. Bradford, and her daughter, Miss Bradford, after two years' residence abroad will return to the United States this month.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. A. Leahy and family have closed their cabin in Nova Scotia and returned to their apartment at the Beresford, 1 West Eighty-first street, New York.

Major Spencer Cosby, Military Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, has just returned to that city from Rennes, where he went to convey money to the U.S. Consulate.

Mrs. Hooker, wife of Capt. Richard S. Hooker, U.S.M.C., and her two sons left New London, Conn., Oct. 7, where she has been spending the summer, for Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Walter S. Crosley, wife of Commander Crosley, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Florida, will spend the winter in New York at an apartment at the corner of Seventy-second street and Broadway.

Mrs. G. Lloyd Magruder has joined her daughter, Miss Pauline Magruder, and they have taken an apartment at 226 West Seventieth street, New York city, where they are settled for the winter.

Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who resigned from the Army to date from Oct. 1, is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1906. He is a native of Dakota and was born Sept. 30, 1881.

Col. and Mrs. Edward Burr, U.S.A., sailed from San Francisco by transport on Oct. 5 for the Philippines. They will be greatly missed in Washington, where Colonel Burr has been on duty for the past three years.

Major William L. Kneeler, who was on a trip around the world, has returned to his home at Coronado, Cal. Major Kneeler was in Pekin when the European war broke out. He found it impracticable to continue his journey.

Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U.S.N., Mrs. Hoes and their two sons and Mrs. Hoes's sister, Miss Maud Gouverneur, have given up their Rhode Island avenue residence in Washington and taken one at 1719 Q street for the winter.

Mrs. Powell Clayton, wife of Captain Clayton, U.S.A., will spend several months in Washington with her father, Major Gen. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., at his residence, 1210 Eighteenth street, and expects to go to Pinehurst, N.C., later in the winter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bartlett J. Cromwell, U.S.N., have returned to their New Hampshire avenue residence in Washington after spending the summer in the mountains of Pennsylvania. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Needham L. Jones and their little daughters will spend the winter with them.

Lieut. A. M. Burdett, U.S.A., who spent several weeks in Asheville, having been detailed to Camp Grove, is now in Knoxville, Tenn., where he is again commandant of the University of Tennessee. Lieutenant Burdett was socially popular during his stay in Asheville, and made many friends there.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U.S.A., arrived Sept. 3, 1914, from Liverpool, on the St. Louis, with his wife and two children and was met at the pier by his father-in-law, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A. The Colonel had been over in Paris to study the war, and was recalled by cable from Washington.

The Aztec Society is to hold its annual dinner next Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, 1914, at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C. The society still has the pleasure and the honor of having as its presiding officer Gen. Horatio Gates Gibson, whose Army service dates from his entrance to the Military Academy, July 1, 1843, seventy-one years ago. General Gibson was brevetted second lieutenant July 1, 1847, and retired as colonel May 22, 1891, being subsequently promoted to brigadier general.

Mrs. S. M. De Loffre is registered at the Vanderbilt Hotel, New York city, this week.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., is visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Lieut. Albert E. Brown, U.S.A., arrived in New York on board the S.S. Minnetonka from London on Oct. 5.

A daughter was born to Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Waterman, 2d U.S. Cav., at Washington, D.C., Sept. 26, 1914.

Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auken, wife of Lieutenant Van Auken, U.S.N., is registered at the Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk, Va.

A daughter was born to Capt. and Mrs. Henry J. Nichols, Med. Corps, U.S.A., on Oct. 3, 1914, at Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William F. Endress, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Gatun, Canal Zone, Sept. 21, 1914.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Joseph P. Sanger will be in Washington this winter, having recently returned from Lake Sunapee, N.H.

Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Lockwood, U.S.A., have arrived at West Point, and will spend the winter there with Lieutenant Lockwood.

Mrs. Prescott Slade is the house guest of Gen. Charles F. Roe, N.G.N.Y., and Mrs. Roe at their country home at Highland Falls, N.Y.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean have just returned from Virginia, and are at their O street residence, Washington, for the season.

Col. and Mrs. Adelbert Cronkhite, stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., are enjoying an extended visit from their daughter, Mrs. Edward Gamble Young.

Miss Happerset, daughter of the late Major J. C. G. Happerset, has returned to Washington, D.C., and is located at 1807 Newton street, for the winter.

Mrs. James A. Woodruff and children have joined Major Woodruff in Washington, after spending the summer at Ocean City, Md., and in Connecticut.

Mrs. Philip Sheridan, widow of General Sheridan, and the Misses Irene and Louise Sheridan returned to Washington from Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., on Oct. 1.

Mrs. Edwin Hacker has returned to Washington, where Paymaster Hacker is on duty, after a summer spent in the Berkshires, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Bunker.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch and the Misses Fitch have returned to Washington after spending the summer at Cape May, N.J., and at Willowbrook, near Auburn, N.Y.

Mrs. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral R. B. Bradford, U.S.N., has returned to her home, 1522 P street, Washington, where her daughter, Mrs. Howard Brockway, is visiting her.

Brig. Gen. Louis H. Carpenter, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Carpenter, of 2318 De Lancey place, Philadelphia, Pa., are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., for a stay of several weeks.

Commodore Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, U.S.N., Mrs. Veeder and family have returned to their P street residence in Washington from their summer home at Greenwich, Va.

Mrs. Liggett, wife of Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., is visiting Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., at the home of Mrs. Johnson's mother, Mrs. G. E. C. Seaman, on the St. Clair River, Mich.

R. W. McClaughry, former warden of the Federal Prison at Leavenworth, Kas., and well known prison authority, is ill at the home of Henry Wolger, warden of the Minnesota prison at Stillwater.

Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson and their granddaughters, the Misses Hall, have returned to their Prince George street residence, Annapolis, Md., from their country home in Virginia.

Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills, who is slowly recovering from typhoid fever at her home on Lake George, expects to move shortly to 92 Remsen street, Brooklyn, N.Y., where she will be with her two daughters will spend the winter.

Comdr. and Mrs. W. A. Irwin, U.S.N., will close "The Anchorage," at Osterville, Mass., on Oct. 12, and open their home at 1090 Beacon street, Boston, for the winter. Miss Mary Regina Irwin, who has been abroad for a year, arrived on the Kristianfjord Sept. 28.

P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Charles W. O. Bunker, U.S.N., announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor, on Sept. 21, in Washington. Mrs. Bunker has given up her Sunderland place house and is now in their new home on Belmont road, where she will be at home after Nov. 1.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. William W. Kimball have recently purchased the residence 1757 Q street, Washington, where they are now established for the winter. They closed their summer home, "Old Brick," Paris, Me., last month.

During Capt. Robert C. Williams's duty on the border at Eagle Pass, Texas, Mrs. Williams and children will spend the winter with Mrs. Williams's father, Mr. Lucien G. Yoc, at Highland Park, Ill. Robert Williams, Jr., is a student at the Lake Forest Academy.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, whose genius has contributed in numberless ways to the efficiency of the U.S. Navy, will, accompanied by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, inspect the battleship New York and a submarine at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 10.

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who has been inspector-instructor of the Engineer troops of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio National Guard, assumed his new duties at Washington, D.C., Oct. 3, of Assistant Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Mr. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., former Speaker of the Assembly and Republican candidate for U.S. Senator to succeed Senator Root, attended the exercises at Gettysburg this week connected with the unveiling of a monument to his grandfather, Gen. James W. Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank Anderson, U.S.N., who have been in Europe all summer, have returned to Washington and opened their residence on Nineteenth street. Miss Dorothy Anderson will spend the winter in New York studying art. Mrs. Rush Fay, wife of Lieutenant Fay, who is now at Newport, R.I., will join her parents later.

Lieut. Telfair M. Minton, Ord. Officer, 1st Battalion of Naval Militia, N.Y., has resigned after many years of faithful service. He served as a landsman in the Volunteer Navy in 1898, and originally joined the Naval Battalion July 20, 1894. He has served as seaman gunner, chief gunner and assistant paymaster, and was appointed ordnance officer Nov. 23, 1911.

Mrs. T. D. Parker and her mother, Mrs. Bland, are at the Hotel Grafton, Washington, for a short stay.

Mrs. Marshall Robinson and Miss Katharine Robinson have arrived in Washington from Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter was born to Ensign J. F. Crowell, jr., U.S.N., and Mrs. Crowell at Suffolk, Va., on Sept. 25.

A son, Wilbur Wentworth Thing, was born to the wife of Lieut. Wilbur Thing, U.S.M.C., at Beaufort, S.C., Sept. 17, 1914.

Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the British explorer, arrived at Buenos Ayres Oct. 8 from London on the first stage of his journey of exploration of the Antarctic regions.

Mrs. Anton H. Schroeter, widow of Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, 1st Cav., U.S.A., has returned to Dallas, Texas, to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. David Willis Shanks, 1718 South Ervay street.

Mr. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and the officers who accompanied him to Europe on the U.S.S. Tennessee to assist stranded Americans sailed for New York Oct. 3 on the Lusitania.

A daughter was born at Simla, India, Oct. 6, 1914, to the wife of Major Thomas L. Leeds, 59th Rifles, British Army Frontier Force. The child is a granddaughter of the late Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U.S.A.

Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, wife of Pay Director Hobbs, U.S.N., who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Gould, in Washington, has returned to her home in Newport, R.I.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow are now settled in the Berwind cottage, Newport, R.I., for the winter. The Admiral celebrated his forty-fourth year of naval service on Sept. 29, twenty-five years of which have been passed in sea service.

A meeting of the Minnesota Commandery, M.O.L. L.U.S., will be held at the Ryan Hotel, St. Paul, Minn., on Oct. 13, 1914. Dinner will be served at half-past six o'clock, after which a paper will be read by Companion Colin F. Macdonald, entitled, "Looking Backward Half a Century."

The Misses Elizabeth and Cornelia Johnson, twin daughters of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Evan M. Johnson, jr., U.S.A., have entered the Cathedral School of St. Mary, Garden City, N.Y., for their final year. Mr. Evan M. Johnson, 4th, has returned to the Pennsylvania Military College.

Major and Mrs. W. F. Grote spent the month of September motoring in New York and New England. They stopped en route at West Point to see old friends and were delightfully entertained. Major Grote has returned to Texas City, and Mrs. Grote and children are living at 217 Gary avenue, Wheaton, Ill.

Miss Olive Gray, from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Hedekin, at 2202 Q street, Washington. Later she will visit relatives in Brooklyn, and spend the month of November at the West Point Hotel. She will spend a short time with Miss Edith Baird at Fort Riley before returning home.

Mrs. George S. Young and Miss Polly Young left Vancouver Barracks Oct. 2 for an extended visit in the East. After visits in Chicago, Ann Arbor and Detroit they will be joined by Colonel Young, who will spend the holidays with them in New York. Their permanent address will be care Raymond Whitecomb Company, Fifth avenue, New York.

"Col. and Mrs. William Burnham, U.S.A.," says the Leavenworth Times, "left Fort Leavenworth Sept. 9 for San Juan, Porto Rico, where Colonel Burnham will assume command of the Porto Rico Regiment. Their departure will be keenly felt by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Colonel Burnham has worked assiduously to make the Service school during his service as commandant attain its present high standard. Mrs. Burnham is one of the most popular women ever at the garrison and has endeared herself to her large circle of friends by her rare personal qualities."

Miss Eleanor Bliss entertained the girls of the Colquitt-Heard bridal party at luncheon at General Bliss's quarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 2, in honor of Miss Josephine Heard. A pink color scheme predominated in the table decorations, the central ornament being a bowl of pink roses, from which trailed sprays of *reginae corona*. Festoons of the graceful flowering vine were looped along the table's edge. The place-cards depicted a Colonial bride and groom, and the plate favors were small baskets tied with pink maline butterfly bows and filled with bonbons. A seven-course luncheon was served and covers laid for Misses Josephine Heard, Georgine Florian, Alice Jonas, of New Jersey, Amy and Marguerite Heard and the hostess.

Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Hammond, 3d U.S. Field Art., entertained with a hot supper at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 2, preceding the post hop, in honor of Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, who will be among the post débantes this winter. Presaging the coming Hallowe'en, the table decorations were pumpkin jack-o'-lanterns. In the center of the table, veiled by drooping fern fronds, was a lighted lantern, and, as favors, small lanterns were given. Seated at the long table in the dining room were the honorees, Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, and Misses Octavia Bullis, Marie Thayer, Fairfax Janin, Dorothy Bingham, Isabel Crosby and Captains Fassett, Hennessey, Ferris, Lieuts. A. B. Johnson, J. E. McMahon, Newman and McIntosh. At the smaller table in the adjoining room were Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Stephens and the hosts. Following the supper the guests repaired to the Officers' Club for the post hop.

Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, U.S.A., delightfully entertained the officers of the 16th Infantry at El Paso, Texas, Oct. 1, with an informal reception and dance at their home in the Lucerne apartments. The rooms were effectively decorated with flags and military symbols. After an informal reception the guests went upstairs to the roof garden and ballroom and enjoyed dancing. The roof garden was canopied with green foliage and hung with many lanterns. Large American flags were draped about the sides, and at one end, behind a bank of green foliage, were small tables arranged horseshoe fashion, where punch and refreshments were served during the dance intermissions. The brilliant moonlight added to the attractiveness of the roof garden's appearance. The guests were Major and Mrs. Charles S. Farnsworth, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred W. Bjornstad, Capt. and Mrs. Charles M. Bundel, Capt. and Mrs. William H. Richards, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert H. Barrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Max Sullivan, Lieut. and Mrs. David A. Henkes, Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph W. Kingman, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph A. Atkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Carroll A. Bagby, Major William C. Bennett, Major George D. Guyer,

Capt. George McD. Weeks, Orrin R. Wolfe, James N. Pickering, Martin L. Crimmins, Alden C. Knowles, George W. Wallace, Allen J. Greer, Lieuts. Otto E. Michaelis, Richard R. Pickering, Charles K. Nulsen, Martin C. Shallenberger, Oliver S. Wood, Frederick C. Rogers, Steven J. Chamberlin, Ziba L. Drolinger, Francis M. Brannan, William R. Orton and Clifford J. Matthews. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest H. Agnew, 6th Inf., were the only guests aside from the members of the regiment.

The forty-second annual meeting of the 1st Vermont Cavalry Reunion Association will be held Wednesday, Oct. 21, at Bellows Falls, Vt. The headquarters will be at the rooms of E. H. Stoughton Post, G.A.R. Following the supper, which will be served by the Woman's Auxiliary in the post rooms, there will be a camp fire. At this time comrades who were present at the unveiling of the memorial to Gen. William Wells and officers and men of the regiment at Gettysburg will speak of their experiences on that occasion. The Regimental Reunion Society of the 1st Vermont Cavalry is one of the best organized of any of the Vermont regimental associations of the War of the Rebellion, and comrades residing in all parts of the state will be on hand in good force. The surviving members of the 1st Vermont Cavalry Regiment and other soldier friends of Major Gen. William Wells will be glad to know that his son and daughter, Frank R. Wells and Mrs. H. Nelson Jackson, have placed upon the family monument in Lake View Cemetery a bronze tablet which contains the war record of their father.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE WESTERN CAMPAIGN.

The great battle in France has now reached the fourth week since the British pursuit first encountered the army of General von Kluck in its fortified position along the Aisne River. Since then the Allies have steadily extended their line to the north, but at every step have found their road to the German rear barred by fresh corps of the enemy.

Throughout the week the Germans have delivered vigorous attacks on the French line between Albert and Roye, twenty and forty miles south of Arras, respectively, without appreciable change in the relative positions. The only effect was to compel the French to divert to the reinforcement of this part of their line some of the troops that were en route to extend the flank further north. Meanwhile the French have rushed their reserve corps north by rail and automobile in the effort to reach the German flank. In this move their greater numbers give them an advantage, but this seems to have been to some extent lost through holding the center of the line in greater strength than do the Germans.

By Oct. 3 the extreme flank of the Allies had been extended beyond Bapaume, ten miles south of Arras. On the 4th their cavalry had reached the vicinity of Douai. On the 5th this force was driven back to Arras and Lens, ten miles to the north. On the 6th the German cavalry appeared in force at Turcoing, and on the 7th this army of mounted troops was checked at Armentieres, ten miles northwest of Lille. On the 8th the French advance finally reached the Belgian border. During the week the flank has been extended forty-five miles in spite of continuous fighting.

The supremacy on the extreme flank is going to depend on the conflicts between the opposing cavalry. Since this arm cannot be used to advantage in the close fighting of the long battle line, both sides have sent their mounted troops to the flanks. The appearance in the fighting of German cavalry in force indicates that the advance of the Allies has reached the extreme northern flank of the German line.

In numbers the French cavalry, augmented by that from the British Isles, is almost exactly equal to the German total strength in this arm. Much of the German cavalry must be needed on the eastern border, so that in the west the Allies are appreciably superior in numbers. A further increase in this disparity is caused by the arrival of cavalry from India and by the wastage of mounts in the rapid advance into France. In this service the German losses must have far exceeded those of the Allies, while the Germans have a much more limited field from which to supply remounts. As the war goes on this disparity will become more marked, until unquestioned supremacy in this arm will pass to the Allies.

On the Meuse River the French further prosecuted the advance of their army northward from Toul. By gaining a position from which they threatened the flank and rear of the Bavarian army that had broken through to St. Mihiel, the French forced the retreat of this force to the general line held by the Germans, ten miles from the Meuse River.

On all the rest of the front the action has been sniping and siege work, with isolated attacks or reconnaissances in force to determine the strength with which the enemy was holding the line. Both sides have followed these tactics. The French line has been forced back in some points; in others the Germans have been compelled to give way. In no case were the assaults carried further than necessary to develop a vigorous resistance.

The continuous extension to the north by both armies must be made to some extent at the expense of their center and right. Already Germany has almost denuded Alsace of troops. The extent to which the Allies outnumber the Germans in France enables the former to press the extension of their north flank, and at the same time to furnish columns for a move elsewhere. Their plan of campaign seems to be to exhaust the Germans and to lead them to weaken their center or southern flank. By aerial reconnaissance the French commander can keep posted as to the points from which the Germans are diverting troops. If the turning move in the north should find itself blocked all along the line, the French can concentrate forces to break through the German center, or to turn their southern flank, as may prove most feasible.

Meanwhile the Germans are carrying on a successful advance against Antwerp. Their big 11-inch field howitzers were brought up and installed in sheltered emplacements between Malines and the Dutch border. By securing superiority of fire the Germans first reduced the three Belgian forts on the south side of the Nete River. Then concentrating on Forts Kessel and Broechem, next to the east, they captured these on Wednesday of this week. By these successes the Germans have opened up a gap of twelve miles in the Antwerp defenses, and are now engaged against the rear.

The Belgians have unquestionably constructed earthworks behind the Nete River that will offer serious resistance to the German advance. The absence of roads and railroads and the low-lying soft nature of the ground

will make it difficult for the Germans to move forward their heavy artillery. Behind this outer line of forts that were built in the last decade and not completely armed at the outbreak of the war, Antwerp is defended by a second line of forts, four miles from the city. While weaker in construction than the forts already captured, these forts should cause much delay in the German advance. In this attempt to capture the Belgian fortress the Germans are handicapped by being unable to spare the force needed for this campaign. While they seem to be able to gain the superiority in gunfire, this will not avail them unless they have the infantry to push home the attack.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

The success of the army of General Rennenkampf in driving back at Augustow the center of the German army that had invaded the Russian province of Suwalki, has compelled the retirement of the German flanks from Mariampol and Ossowitz on the Narew river (where it is crossed by the railway southeast from Koenigsberg). A further pressing of this success has forced the Germans back to a line through Prostken, just inside their boundary.

In this fighting the Russians gained a material advantage through the greater mobility of their artillery and transport of all kinds. In their types the Germans have been influenced by the good roads and rolling country encountered in their campaigns in Austria and France. The Russians, on the other hand, have had to do most of their fighting in districts where good roads are few and far between. Consequently they have developed types similar to those in the United States.

The country in which this fighting is taking place is a flat, swampy district hardly more than 300 feet above the sea. The prolonged rains of the last two weeks made the roads soft and converted the whole country into a sea of mud. In struggling through this the low set German carriages often stuck fast, while the larger wheel of the Russians enabled their artillery and wagons to get through. Due partly to this advantage the Russians were able to gain the superiority in artillery and were enabled to push home their attacks.

The most important result achieved by the Russians in this campaign was not the driving of the Germans out of Suwalki, but was the defeat of the German strategic move against Warsaw. While the army from East Prussia advanced south against Ossowitz to get in rear of the Polish capital, the German armies in western Poland pushed forward against this fortress and the Russian army that was concentrating under its protection.

This advance carried the Germans to Radom and Opatow, south of Warsaw. A success in the north would have given them a chance to attack the central Russian army from both flanks. At the same time this advance of the Germans in the south has relieved pressure on the Austrian line at Tarnow. The Russian army in Galicia is itself threatened in flank. Until this danger is relieved by the advance of the army toward Warsaw, the Russians cannot push forward their campaign in western Galicia.

Meanwhile the Russians are using their enormous superiority in mounted troops to send into Hungary a large army of Cossacks. In cavalry Russia has twenty divisions in Europe, and eight more in Asia, more than Austria and Germany combined. She is making use of this force for a great invasion or raid into Hungary to collect supplies and to bring moral pressure to bear on the Austrians to additional provinces.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from pages 166-7.)

Lieut. Comdr. Max Kennedy Horton is a popular hero now in England. In command of the submarine E-9 he sank the German cruiser *Hela* in the North Sea, and he is now reported to have sunk a German destroyer.

The British air scouts are credited with preventing the outflanking movements of the Germans on the left of the allied line. They reported the coming of the strong forces to General D'Amade in season to enable him to obtain reinforcements.

The report that General Voights-Rhetz had succeeded General von Moltke as Chief of the German General Staff was corrected by later advices to the effect that General Voights-Rhetz has been made Quartermaster General in the place of General von Stein.

A Rome newspaper despatch asserts that the Germans admit a total loss up to Oct. 7 of at least 300,000, with a total of killed and missing up to Sept. 1 of 117,000. A Paris despatch of the same news agency says it is officially announced that the German forces operating in France and Belgium number twenty-three active and eighteen reserve army corps, and also some divisions of the Landwehr and Landsturm. This would indicate a total of 1,640,000 Germans operating in France and Belgium.

There are unauthenticated reports of the sinking of the German cruiser *Cormorant* and two other German gunboats in Kiao-Chau Bay, and the destruction of four Austrian torpedoboats and two Austrian torpedo-boat destroyers off the coast of Dalmatia by mines supposed to have been laid by the Austrians themselves.

The seat of the Belgian government was removed on Oct. 7 from Antwerp to Ostend. The Germans are pushing vigorously the attack on Antwerp, and many thousands of its citizens are fleeing into Holland.

The report that Count Zeppelin has arrived at Wilhelmshaven and is preparing for an aerial raid on England has led to activity in the insurance of private property in London against damage of all descriptions due to hostilities.

The German papers publish an official despatch issued by General Joffre, of the French army, on Sept. 1, in which the Field General calls attention to the report that bands of troops in his rear have committed acts of violence, and directs that summary punishment be employed to put an end to crimes whose continuance would endanger the welfare of the French army. General Joffre directs that the sharpest measures be taken, "when ever necessary and without delay, to hunt down soldiers who band themselves together and plunder, and to compel them to obedience."

A despatch of Oct. 7 from Vienna to the *Corriere della Serra* of Milan confirms a previous report that the Austrian army in Galicia has been placed under the control of the German staff, despite the opposition of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Asked as to what effect the present war will have on art in general, Sir Arthur Pinero, the English playwright, said: "They will emerge from the vicissitudes under

which they must suffer a temporary eclipse strengthened, purified and re-inspired. I think this great war will do vast good to the arts of all the countries affected. We shall have less cynicism, larger admiration and appreciation of what is sound and good in life, a clearer, more direct vision of what life really is. Look at the inspiration your Civil War became to your poets, writers and painters. One might almost say it created American art as it is to-day."

France will return to Italy the Italian submarine carried off by Lieut. Angelo Bellini, as reported on page 166. Hence the incident will not cause complications.

The Figaro tells of the capture of some highly trained German spy dogs, taught to rear at the sight of the red trousers of French soldiers and said to have been highly useful in reconnoitering.

The British Admiralty report the following twelve British ships sunk on high seas by German cruisers up to Sept. 23, with their tonnage: City of Winchester, 6,800; Hyades, 3,755; Kaipara, 7,392; Nyanga, 3,066; Bowes Castle, 4,650; Holmwood, 4,233; Indus, 3,393; Lovat, 6,102; Killin, 3,544; Diplomat, 7,615; Traboch, 4,014; Clan Matheson, 4,775. The last six of these were sunk by the Emden. The following fifteen British and neutral ships were sunk in the North Sea by mines with their tonnage: S.S. Maryland, 5,136; S.S. Chr. Broberg, 1,225; S. trwlr. Skulki Fogeti, 272; S.S. Gottfried, 426; S. trwlr. S. Gaea, 235; S. drfr. Barley Rig, 185; S.S. Kamma, 1,270; S.S. St. Paul, 2,534; S. trwlr. Ajax, 120; S. trwlr. Fortuna, 259; S. trwlr. Fittiona, 146; S.S. Runo, 1,679; S. trwlr. Imperialist, 195; S. trwlr. Revigo, 230; S. trwlr. Kilmarnock, 165. Seventy-one lives were lost with these vessels. One four vessels all were saved. Besides these, twenty-four fishing vessels were captured and sunk by Germans in the North Sea and neighboring waters.

Charles Nagel, Secretary of Commerce and Labor under President Taft, who has just returned from abroad, is quoted as saying: "I was impressed especially with the idea that before the war broke out the German people did not want war, but when war was declared every German was at once ready to give his life for his Fatherland. The German people feel that they have been challenged in their integrity and their right to exist as a nation. I do not believe that there is a single person in Germany who is not for the Emperor and his government. Every mother in Germany has but one wish, and that is that all her sons may be fit for duty. There are thousands of volunteers who are not wanted and who are chafing under their enforced inactivity. I frequently traveled on trains which carried the wounded, and I never saw one whose wound was other than what a soldier would receive in battle."

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES.

No Bulletin was issued on Sept. 15, 1914. From that for Oct. 1 we take what follows: It is expected that the "Manual for Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of Infantry of the Organized Militia and Volunteers of the United States, 1914," will be ready for distribution about Oct. 25, 1914. The study of the Manual for Farriers, Horseshoers and Drivers should be postponed until the latter part of the school year, due to the delay in the publication of this manual.

States which maintain infantry regiments with the minimum organization of headquarters, band, and twelve companies should at once organize the provisional headquarters and supply companies.

A scheme of armory instruction for the companies of a battalion of infantry prepared and used by Major Joseph Klapp Nicholls, 1st Inf., Pa. N.G., is published as a suggestion. In Major Nicholls's regiment the commanding officer has placed the battalion commanders in charge of all instruction in their battalions. Major Nicholls's instructions are in the form of letters of instruction to his company commanders.

Hereafter in cases where Regular officers are appointed to muster troops of the Organized Militia for pay, and the pay rolls are not presented for their verification, such fact will be reported by the mustering officer to the Division of Militia Affairs together with the results of the daily muster, in order that the rolls paid from Federal funds by state disbursing officers may be verified.

American friends of Prince Michel Cantacuzène Spéransky, son-in-law of the late Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., who have read lately of his being very seriously wounded at the battle of Gumbinnen, will be relieved to hear that the Prince is considered to be out of danger. Recent letters from Petrograd gave details of interest. As colonel of the famous Chevalier Guard Regiment the Prince Cantacuzène led the charge, unmounted, against the German artillery, capturing a large number of the enemy. He fell, wounded by a shot in the right side which penetrated the liver. Rising, he fought on till excessive loss of blood forced him to fall again, when he was laid among the wounded and finally bandaged and placed on a horse, described in the despatches as "gentle," for a ride of thirty miles. Then a wagon being found, he was laid in this on a straw bed with ten other of the wounded for a two days' trip to the Russian frontier. Reaching Vilna, the wounded were transferred to train, in which they were huddled together for another thirty hours without medical care and with only such food as was given them by sympathetic women at the points of stopping. Prince Cantacuzène lay for six weeks in the hospital, where he received personal visits from His Majesty the Emperor and many members of the royal family. He is considered now to be convalescent and, although weak and a sufferer, filled with desire to return to the front. The charge at Gumbinnen led by Colonel the Prince Cantacuzène has been described in foreign papers as the "Balakan," or "Charge of the Three Hundred," and the Prince has been in receipt of many congratulations from high authorities upon his wonderful charge and victory, and has been decorated with the Golden Sword for conspicuous bravery in the field.

A daughter of the late Major Thomas Turtle, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, Mrs. Mary Turtle Wheeler, has opened at No. 1306 G street, N.W., Washington, D.C., a studio for instruction in singing. Mrs. Wheeler is a pupil of that well known instructor in the musical art, Oscar Gareissen, who says of her: "Mrs. Wheeler has studied with me for seven or eight seasons and her work has been of such a nature that I take

great pleasure in recommending her to students of the voice who desire to do safe, sane and thorough work." The distinguishing feature of Mrs. Wheeler's teaching is the adaptation of instruction to the individual needs of each student, instead of the rigid application of a "method" to pupils in different stages of development and of diverse types of voice and varying temperaments.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry S. Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A.

S.O. OCT. 8, 1914, WAR DEPT.
The leave granted Capt. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C., is extended two months.

Lieut. Col. Henry D. Snyder, M.C., to Vera Cruz.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 5, 1914.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Foltz to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Harry C. Benson to be colonel.

Major Robert A. Brown to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Elmer Lindsley to be major.

First Lieut. John Alden Degen to be captain.

Second Lieut. Robert C. Rodgers to be first lieutenant.

First Lieut. Albert E. Phillips to be captain.

Second Lieut. Richard E. Cummings to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Alexander L. James, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. John F. Morrison to be colonel.

Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire to be colonel.

Major James H. McRae to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Walter H. Gordon to be lieutenant colonel.

Major Armand I. Lasseigne to be lieutenant colonel.

Capt. Hansford L. Trelkeld to be major.

Capt. Peter W. Davison to be major.

First Lieut. John Randolph to be captain.

First Lieut. Harry Graham to be captain.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Hayes to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Johnson to be first lieutenant.

To be chaplains, with the rank of captain, from Sept. 12, 1914, after seven years' service: Chaplains John F. Chenoweth and Horace A. Chouinard.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY.

Rev. Haywood Lewis Winter to be chaplain.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 15, 1914: Charles E. Athey, George B. Campbell, Carey P. McCord, Charles E. McDevitt, Samuel A. Munford, David S. Scannell, Francis E. Shine, John W. Turner and Merlin A. Webber.

G.O. 69, SEPT. 21, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at Fort Bliss, Texas, of which Col. George Bell, Jr., 16th Inf., was president and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 16th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, 13th Cav. He was found guilty of absence without leave, drunkenness on duty, violation of 61st and 62d Articles of War, and of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. His sentence of dismissal to date from Sept. 21, 1914, was confirmed by President Wilson, as we announced previously.

G.O. 71, SEPT. 26, 1914, WAR DEPT.

I.—Par. II, G.O. 4, War D., 1913, is amended so as to require that Field Artillery officers on detached service shall attend, so far as practicable, the target practice of organizations equipped with the three-inch field gun or the 2.95-inch mountain gun.

II.—Par. 8, G.O. 27, War D., 1914, is amended so as to authorize, in addition to the allowances prescribed therein for organizations equipped with guns or howitzers of calibers larger than three-inch, an allowance of twenty shrapnel or shell for each Field Artillery officer on detached service who shall participate in the target practice of such an organization and who is not assigned to the regiment to which such organization belongs.

III.—Directs that hereafter papers and record books, constituting the retained money accounts, property accounts, property returns and vouchers thereto, of officers of the Army, will not be shipped from place to place at public expense. Instructions are given as to how they will be maintained and disposed of.

IV.—Relates to changes in Signal Corps equipment issued to the Field Artillery, when the present type of equipment is exhausted.

V.—Par. I, G.O. 9, War D., 1913, as amended by Par. III, G.O. 26, and Par. II, G.O. 71, War D., 1913, is further amended so as to add under the heading "Detachments and attachments," page 3, the following:

The 1st Battalion, 14th Inf., is detached from the 7th Brigade.

G.O. 10, U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 2, 1914.

To enable him to comply with Par. 2, S.O. 79, c.s., these headquarters, Major Frederic D. Evans, A.G., is relieved as adjutant general of the U.S. Expeditionary Forces, Vera Cruz, Mexico, and Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf., is detailed, in addition to his regular duties, as acting adjutant general in his stead.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

BENJAMIN ALVORD, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 11, U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 6, 1914.

Major Blanton Winship, J.A., is announced as officer in charge of civil affairs, on the staff of the Military Governor to whom Major Winship will report for duty.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

BENJAMIN ALVORD, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 12, U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 7, 1914.

Major Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Inf., is detailed as Acting Chief of Staff, U.S. Expeditionary Forces, in addition to his other duties, relieving Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G.

G.O. 13, U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 15, 1914.

Capt. Henry E. Eames, 28th Inf., is detailed as assistant chief of staff and acting adjutant general, these headquarters, effective the 18th inst., relieving Capt. Hugh A. Drum, 23d Inf.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

J. D. LEITCH, Acting Chief of Staff.

G.O. 3, COAST DEFENSES OF NEW BEDFORD.

Fort Rodman, Mass., Oct. 6, 1914.

1. By authority of Par. 12, S.O. 233, War D., dated Oct. 3, 1914, 1st Sergt. William Lace, 52d Co., C.A.C., is this date placed upon the retired list. Sergeant Lace retires from the Army, having served over thirty years continuously since Aug. 28, 1884. Having honorably and faithfully served his Government during this period, he now retires to civil life with the best wishes of the officers and enlisted men with whom he has served. Sergeant Lace has served in the different grades as a company non-commissioned officer, and for many years has been a member of the 52d Co., C.A.C., stationed at this post.

Sergeant Lace's military record shows him as having served in the 10th Infantry, 11th Infantry, 5th Artillery (Battery K, siege battery), 11th Battery, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery, and during this long and varied service, with its many re-

sponsibilities, Sergeant Lace's record shows him to have been an efficient non-commissioned officer.

The commanding officer extends his congratulations to him on the termination of an honorable career and his best wishes that he may live long to enjoy the reward so faithfully earned.

By order of Captain Howell:

EDWARD ROTH, JR., 2d Lieut., C.A.C., Adjutant.

G.O. 47, SEPT. 30, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

I.—Announces the period of field training, for mobile troops serving in the Canal Zone, as Dec. 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915.

II.—Announces the period of outdoor instruction for Coast Artillery troops serving in the Canal Zone, and those stationed at posts in the South Atlantic Coast Artillery District south of the coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay.

Canal Zone.—Dec. 1, 1914, to May 31, 1915.

Posts in South Atlantic Coast Artillery District south of Chesapeake Bay.—Nov. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915.

III.—Announces the period of garrison training for troops in this department during the year 1914-15:

(a) Within the continental limits of the United States:

Mobile troops—Nov. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915; Coast Artillery

—The period to be announced and the training supervised by the district commanders.

(b) Without the continental limits of the United States. Canal Zone: Mobile troops—June 1 to Nov. 30, 1915; Coast Artillery—The period to be announced and the training supervised by the senior coast artillery officer on duty with Coast Artillery troops in accordance with special instructions from these headquarters. Porto Rico: Mobile troops—Nov. 1, 1914, to April 30, 1915.

Garrison schools for officers and post schools for enlisted men. The order gives the course of instruction to be followed.

G.O. 48, OCT. 3, 1914, EASTERN DEPT.

Pursuant to instructions from the War Department dated Oct. 2, 1914, the month of October of each year is designated as the month in which the officers of Cavalry and Field Artillery on duty within the limits of this Department will be required to take the obstacle ride. The exact date during the month of October for taking this ride will be fixed by the post commander, and all officers will be required to take this ride unless excused therefrom under medical certificate. Officers who are temporarily absent or who are excused under medical certificate will take the ride as soon as practicable after their return to restoration to duty with troops. Officers failing to take the ride under medical certificate for other than temporary disability will be reported so that they may be ordered before a retiring board.

The provisions of Par. 3, G.O. 48, War D., July 22, 1913, as to reports and mounts used, will be complied with.

The foregoing instructions are to be effective for the current calendar year.

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN,

Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 21, SEPT. 26, 1914, WESTERN DEPT.

1. Upon receipt of this order, or as soon as crushed or rolled barley is available under contracts, all public animals in this department will be fed such barley in the proportion of not less than one-half of the forage ration of grain. These instructions, however, will not apply to the forage ration of public animals in Alaska and on the Mexican border until further orders.

2. By reason of the present conditions affecting the grain market, it is enjoined upon all commanding officers to reduce the grain ration as much as may be consistent with the work performed by the animals, and that they assure themselves at all times that there is no waste of forage at their posts or stations.

By command of Major General Murray:

J. C. GRESHAM, Col., Cav., Acting Dept. Adjutant.

G.O. 30, SEPT. 18, 1914, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

When general prisoners are transferred from this department to the mainland, the following instructions will be strictly observed:

Post commanders will cause all papers in the case of each prisoner to be carefully prepared and turned over to the commanding officer of troops on board the transport.

Receipt for each prisoner will be taken and forwarded to these headquarters.

Prisoners will be furnished by post commanders with such equipment as may be required.

By command of Major General Carter:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN, Major, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 51, AUG. 12, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Par. 4, G.O. 41, these headquarters, July 10, 1914, is modified as follows:

From Camp Connell, Samar: 34th (old 49th) Co. to Camp Keithley, Mindanao;

From Fort San Pedro, Iloilo: 33d (old 50th) Co. to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 36th Co. to Camp Overton, Mindanao; 44th Co. to Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao.

From Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao: 19th Co. to Augur Barracks, Jolo; 35th Co. to Camp Keithley, Mindanao; 38th and 39th Cos. to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo.

G.O. 52, AUG. 14, 1914, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Directs the machine-gun companies of the 7th Cavalry, the 8th, 13th and 24th Infantry, to be assembled at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, by marching, not later than Sept. 10, 1914, for target practice.

On Sept. 15, 1914, the 7th Cavalry, 1st Battalion, 2d Field Artillery, and the machine-gun companies above designated, will proceed under command of Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, 7th Cav., by marching, to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for service practice, to be concluded on or before Oct. 31, 1914; the machine-gun troop, 8th Cav., will be turned over to Colonel McIver, 13th Inf.

The 7th and 8th Regiments of Cavalry will constitute a provisional brigade of Cavalry. The period from Sept. 20 to Oct. 31, 1914, will be devoted by the provisional Cavalry Brigade to practice in the Experimental Cavalry Service Regulations, 1914.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

The leave granted Col. Benjamin Alvord, A.G., is extended until Dec. 5, 1914. Colonel Alvord will proceed to Philippines on the transport from San Francisco about that date. (Oct. 1, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave fifteen days, effective about Oct. 7, to Lieut. Col. Frank L. Dodds, J.A. (Oct. 6, E.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Edward M. Shinkle, O.D., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to Fort Myer, Va., and report Oct. 13, 1914, for the physical examination and test ride. (Oct. 2, E.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Claude B. Clarke, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 6, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. John Gebelin, Fort Mansfield, R.I., to Fort Hunt, Va., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Alonzo E. Cook. Sergeant Cook upon relief will be sent to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Oct. 6, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. James T. Blalock, Fort Warren, Mass., to Fort Washington, Md., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Edward R. Neville, who will be sent to Fort Mansfield, R.I., for duty. (Oct. 6, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William F. Gerth, Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Fort Revere, Mass., to relieve Ord. Sergt. George E. Thompson, who will be sent to Fort Moultrie, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alois Weishaar is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 7, War D.)

The following ordnance sergeants due to arrive in this department Sept. 2, 1914, are assigned to station as indicated opposite their respective names: Stephen T. Bandy to Manila Ordnance Depot, Manila; George W. Brown to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, (Aug. 11, E.D.)

Ord. Sergts. Otis L. Minter, Manila Ordnance Depot, and Charles Carey, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, from duty in Philippine Department, Sept. 15, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for further orders. (Aug. 11, P.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Brig. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, Q.M.C., to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital for treatment. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. Raymond S. Pratt, Q.M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., at such time as his services can best be spared between Nov. 10 and Dec. 15, 1914, for temporary duty at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, and upon completion return to proper station. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Sergt. James A. Cavanaugh, Q.M.C., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Sergt. Ernest C. Wilkinson, Q.M.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to Fort Huachuca for duty. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Pay Clerk Selden B. Armat, Q.M.C., now on leave, will report to the depot Q.M., Washington, D.C., for duty. (Oct. 6, War D.)

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

The following officers will report in person Oct. 12, 1914, to Col. Charles Richard, M.C., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion: Lieut. Col. Alexander N. Stark, M.C. (promoted to lieutenant colonel subject to examination); Major James M. Kennedy, M.C., and Major Deane C. Howard, M.C. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Major Willard F. Truby, M.C., is announced as assistant to the division surgeon and as sanitary inspector, 3d Division, with station at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal. (Sept. 30, Western D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Ralph G. De Voe, M.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Leave three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. George W. Cook, M.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Ralph G. De Voe, M.C. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. William W. Vaughan, M.C. (Sept. 22, 2d Div.)

Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., from duty at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Meehan, M.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Bliss, relieved further duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to duty at Fort Bliss. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Capt. Frank N. Chilton, M.C., from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, for duty. (Aug. 11, P.D.)

Capt. Lloyd A. Kefauver, M.C., from temporary duty at Camp Nichols, Rizal, to proper station, Camp Keithley, Mindanao. (Aug. 17, P.D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harry H. Southwick, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer of that corps has been accepted, to take effect Sept. 30, 1914. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to his home, and is relieved from active duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Frederick E. Clark, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to his home, and is relieved from active duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry Q. Fletcher, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to home, and is relieved from active duty. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. George P. Stallman, M.R.C., from duty in Philippines, about Feb. 15, 1915, to the United States. (Oct. 5, War D.)

First Lieut. Claude W. Cummings, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Dade, Fla. (Oct. 6, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward Dowdie, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Ontario, N.Y., to his home and relieved from active duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Leave four months, at such time as his services can be spared, to 1st Lieut. John R. Hereford, M.R.C. (Oct. 7, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Matthew Neil, H.C., is placed upon the retired list and will repair to his home. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Reginald E. Taylor, H.C., from duty at Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, to Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, about Oct. 1, 1914, for duty. (Aug. 17, P.D.)

Sergt. Moses Kerr, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Sick leave three months to Major Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E. (Oct. 2, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Charles K. Rockwell, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Oct. 1, 1914. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Major James P. Jersey, C.E., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., for the purpose of securing co-operation of all departments concerned in the installation of a standard fire-control installation in the Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay and the coordination of the interests of the Signal Corps, Corps of Engineers, and the Coast Artillery, vice Lieut. Col. E. Eveleth Winslow, C.E., relieved. (Oct. 6, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

First Class Sergt. Roy F. Cox, Detachment Telegraph and Telephone Co. M., S.C., from further duty at these headquarters, to Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty. (Sept. 12, H.D.)

First Class Sergt. William H. Baggett, S.C., Hartford, Conn., having been relieved from further duty with the Militia of Connecticut, will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Oct. 1, E.D.)

First Class Sergt. Ralph C. Vrooman, S.C., Fort Lawton, Wash., will be sent to Texas City, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. H., Signal Corps. (Oct. 1, War D.)

Sergt. Henry Lancaster, S.C., Fort Mason, Cal., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty with Telegraph Co. B, Signal Corps. (Oct. 1, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Thomas E. Hunt, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Clement B. Hill, S.C., upon arrival at Fort Lawton, Wash., from Alaska, to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.,

for duty with Field Company A, Signal Corps. (Oct. 7, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. L. FINLEY, ATTACHED.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles Burnett, 1st Cav., is further extended one month and fifteen days. (Sept. 28, Western D.)

First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 1st Cav., camp at San Ysidro, Cal., to the Presidio of Monterey for duty. (Sept. 30, Western D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. Verne R. Bell, 1st Cav. (Oct. 6, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. William S. Martin, 4th Cav. (Oct. 7, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

Vetn. Joseph R. Jefferis, 7th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment, Jan. 1, 1915. He will proceed to the United States about Jan. 15, 1915, and report to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Oct. 3, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

First Lieut. Thomas E. Cathro, 9th Cav., from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., to join regiment. (Oct. 7, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Sick leave one month to Chaplain George J. Waring, 11th Cav. (Oct. 1, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Major Joseph G. Jones, 13th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cavalry. He will remain on duty with the 13th Cavalry until such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and sail on the transport to leave that place about Dec. 5, 1914, for Manila and join the regiment to which transferred. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Vetn. Henry L. Sommer, 13th Cav., is transferred to the 7th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1915. He will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., in time to sail on the transport to leave about Jan. 5, 1915, for Manila and join regiment to which transferred. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 14, 1914, to Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, 13th Cav. (Oct. 7, War D.)

Sick leave four months to Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav. (Oct. 7, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Oct. 3, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major John W. Furlong, Cav., will proceed to Fort Riley for purpose of taking the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School. (Oct. 3, War D.)

First Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, Cav., from duty at Chicago, Ill., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to Peoria, Ill., and enter on recruiting duty Oct. 22, 1914. (Oct. 7, War D.)

CAVALRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Cavalry arm are announced:

Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 2, 1914, unassigned.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, unassigned, promoted to colonel, rank Sept. 4, 1914, unassigned.

Major De Rosey C. Cabel, 11th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 1, 1914, unassigned.

Major Farrand Sayre, 7th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 2, 1914, attached to 7th Cav.

Major Grote Hutcheson, unassigned, promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 4, 1914, unassigned.

Major George O. Cress, 8th Cav., promoted to lieutenant colonel, rank Sept. 4, 1914, attached to 8th Cav.

Capt. John W. Furlong, 6th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 1, 1914, assigned to 13th Cav.

Capt. Robert J. Fleming, 10th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 1, 1914, assigned to 10th Cav.

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 2, 1914, attached to 4th Cav.

Capt. William T. Johnston, 15th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 4, 1914, assigned to 15th Cav.

Capt. Harold P. Howard, 14th Cav., promoted to major, rank Sept. 4, 1914, attached to 14th Cav.

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 1, 1914, assigned to 14th Cav.

First Lieut. Ralph C. Caldwell, 6th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 1, 1914, assigned to 6th Cav.

First Lieut. George M. Lee, 3d Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 2, 1914, assigned to 3d Cav.

First Lieut. Eben Swift, jr., 11th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 4, 1914, assigned to 11th Cav.

First Lieut. Henry S. Terrell, 10th Cav., promoted to captain, rank Sept. 4, 1914, assigned to 10th Cav.

Second Lieut. William R. Henry, 14th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 1, 1914, assigned to 14th Cav.

Second Lieut. George F. Patten, 13th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 2, 1914, assigned to 13th Cav.

Second Lieut. Robert M. Cheney, 4th Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 4, 1914, assigned to 4th Cav.

Second Lieut. Lawrence W. McIntosh, 3d Cav., promoted to first lieutenant, rank Sept. 4, 1914, assigned to 3d Cav.

Troop officers will be assigned to troops by their respective regimental commanders. Lieutenant Colonel Cabel will remain on duty with the 11th Cavalry. Colonels Macomb and Grierson, Colonel Hutcheson, Captain Rucker and Lieutenants Patten and Cheney will remain on their present duties. With the exception of Major Furlong, each of the other officers named will join the regiment to which he is assigned or attached. (Oct. 6, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Under exceptional circumstances leave for three months and ten days, with permission to leave the department about Sept. 25, 1914, to 1st Lieut. Wilbur Rogers, 1st Field Art., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Sept. 5, H.D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

First Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. George H. Paine, Field Art., from duty at Peoria, Ill., and from further duty on recruiting service, Oct. 22, 1914, and is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery, that date. He will join the station to which assigned. (Oct. 7, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 1, E.D.)

The following changes in the assignments of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Howard S. Miller from assignment to the 46th Company, placed on the unassigned list, and will report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Portland, for duty on his staff; Capt. Charles O. Zollars, unassigned, is assigned to the 46th Company; he is relieved from duty on the staff of C.O., Coast Defenses of Portland, and will join company. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The resignation by Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1914. (Oct. 1, War D.)

The name of Capt. Harrison S. Kerrick, C.A.C., is placed on the list of detached officers, Oct. 2, 1914, and the name of Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., is removed therefrom. (Oct. 1, Oct. 1, War D.)

Capt. Charles O. Zollars, C.A.C., to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., in time to arrive there on Dec. 30, 1914, provided that, at the time of starting, he is legally eligible for detached service, and report for the purpose of taking the regular course at the school:

Capt. Charles E. N. Howard, Charles R. Alley, Chauncey L. Fenton and James K. Crain, 1st Lieuts. Forrest E. Willi-

ford, William W. Rose, Clair W. Baird, Gilbert Marshall, Eugene B. Walker, Charles K. Wing, Jr., Thomas C. Cook, Herbert A. McCune, Lincoln B. Chambers, Clarence T. Marsh, Robert C. Garrett, Arthur H. Doig, Edwin F. Barlow, Norton M. Beardslee, Monte J. Hickok, Louis B. Bender, Ralph C. Harrison, Edward P. Noyes, Jr., Charles E. Ide, William D. Frazer, George F. Moore, Roy R. Lyon, Thomas I. Steere, Belton O'N. Kennedy, Cary R. Wilson, John H. Hood, Richard S. Dodson, Christopher D. Peirce, Philip M. Ljungstedt, Walter L. Clark, Frederick E. Kingman, Simon W. Sperry, Harry W. Stoval, Fenelon Cannon and Richard F. Cox.

Each of these officers who is not now on the unassigned list is relieved from assignment to the company to which assigned, to take effect upon the date on which he reports at

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. BUNDY.

Capt. George W. Wallace, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for treatment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

Leave one month, about Nov. 2, 1914, with permission to go beyond the sea, to 1st Lieut. Walter C. Short, 16th Inf. (Oct. 6, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Capt. Chase Doster, 18th Inf., from further treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, and upon the expiration of present sick leave will join regiment. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Leave one month, about Oct. 10, to 2d Lieut. Casper B. Rucker, 18th Inf. (Sept. 22, 2d Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Oscar W. Griswold, 18th Inf., is extended twenty-seven days. (Sept. 23, 2d Div.)

Capt. Ora E. Hunt, 18th Inf., is assigned to duty as associate professor of modern languages at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y. He will proceed not earlier than Dec. 15, 1914, to West Point for duty. (Oct. 7, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. PARKE.

Capt. Albert W. Foreman, 20th Inf., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to join his company. (Sept. 30, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

Leave one month, about Oct. 1, 1914, to Capt. J. Alfred Moss, 23d Inf. (Sept. 21, 2d Div.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 15, 1914, to 1st Lieut. James M. Churchill, 23d Inf. (Sept. 22, 2d Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Donald D. Hay, 25th Inf., Schofield Barracks, H.T., is extended one month. (Sept. 12, H.D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. H. BARTH.

COL. W. H. CHATFIELD, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, about Sept. 30, 1914, to Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 27th Inf. (Sept. 21, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, 27th Inf., aid, will proceed about Oct. 20, 1914, to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for temporary duty, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and sail with Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett on the transport to leave that place for Manila about Dec. 5, 1914. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The sick leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. Jordan, 27th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Sept. 21, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

Capt. Harold B. Fiske, 28th Inf., will proceed not earlier than Jan. 1, 1915, at such time as he may become legally eligible for detached service for a period of more than three years, to Fort Leavenworth for duty at the schools. (Oct. 6, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

Leave one month and ten days, about Oct. 20, 1914, and to terminate not later than Dec. 1, 1914, is granted 1st Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, Inf. (Oct. 3, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Leave one month and fifteen days, after completion of target practice of company, to Capt. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 26, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Basil D. Edwards, 30th Inf., is relieved from assignment to that regiment. (Sept. 30, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. James Romayne, retired, is relieved from duty with the Militia of Illinois, about Nov. 1, 1914, to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (Oct. 2, War D.)

Capt. Henry F. McFeely, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings, S.D. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Par. 32, S.O. 160, July 10, 1914, War D., is amended so as to direct Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, to assume permanent charge of the recruiting office at Davenport, Iowa. (Oct. 6, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of Capt. Edson I. Small, P.S., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 18, 1914. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John A. Sterling, P.S., is extended one month. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harry O. Davis, P.S., to duty from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Aug. 11, P.D.)

Capt. Thomas Gordon, P.S. (promoted to rank from Aug. 8, 1914), and 1st Lieut. Edwin L. Zinn, P.S. (promoted to rank from Aug. 8, 1914), are assigned to the 25th and 38th Companies, P.S., respectively. Captain Gordon will join company. (Aug. 17, P.D.)

Leave two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, to Major George C. Shaw, P.S., effective about Oct. 15, 1914. (Aug. 7, P.D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, to visit the United States, to Capt. Harry R. King, P.S., to leave the department about Oct. 15, 1914. (Aug. 15, P.D.)

First Lieut. William P. Kelleher, P.S. (promoted to rank from Aug. 1, 1914), and 1st Lieut. Harry A. Seymour, P.S. (promoted to rank from Aug. 2, 1914), are assigned to the 4th and 42d Companies, P.S., respectively. (Aug. 7, P.D.)

TRANSFERS.

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915:

Capt. Louis R. Ball, 6th Cav., to 8th.

First Lieut. William C. Christy, 3d Cav., to 7th.

First Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., to 8th.

Second Lieut. Clyde J. McConkey, 3d Cav., to 7th.

Second Lieut. John P. Wall, 1st Cav., to 8th.

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., to 8th.

Capt. Oliver H. Dockery, Jr., 23d Inf., to 15th.

Capt. Preston Brown, 17th Inf., to 8th.

First Lieut. Max A. Elser, 23d Inf., to 8th.

First Lieut. Clifford C. Early, 20th Inf., to 15th.

First Lieut. Reuben C. Taylor, 20th Inf., to 8th.

First Lieut. William F. Pearson, 23d Inf., to 8th.

First Lieut. William C. Miller, 23d Inf., to 8th.

First Lieut. George W. Maddox, 27th Inf., to 24th.

Second Lieut. Arthur C. Evans, 17th Inf., to 8th.

Second Lieut. Archibald D. Cowley, 22d Inf., to 8th.

Second Lieut. Mord P. Short, 22d Inf., to 24th.

Second Lieut. Wesley F. Ayer, 23d Inf., to 15th.

Second Lieut. Lester M. Wheeler, 21st Inf., to 8th.

Second Lieut. Lester Gehman, 27th Inf., to 8th.

Each officer will proceed to San Francisco at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, will sail on the transport to leave that place about Jan. 5, 1915, for Manila, and there join regiment to which he is transferred. (Oct. 3, War D.)

Each of the following officers is transferred as indicated after his name, Jan. 1, 1915: First Lieut. Donald J. MacLachlan, 22d Inf., to the 10th; 2d Lieut. Herbert M. Pool, 11th Inf., to the 10th; 2d Lieut. George D. Murphy, 27th Inf., to the 10th; 2d Lieut. George C. Elsey, 11th Inf., to the 10th. Each officer will as soon as practicable after the date specified join the regiment to which transferred. (Oct. 2, War D.)

First Lieut. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav., aid, is transferred to the 4th Cavalry. (Oct. 5, War D.)

Second Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, 28th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 30th Infantry. He will upon expiration of his present leave join the company to which assigned. (Sept. 30, War D.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Tarbuck, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Infantry. He will upon arrival in United States join company. (Oct. 7, War D.)

RELEIVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect Jan. 1, 1915:

Cavalry.

Capt. Herbert B. Crosby, 8th Cavalry.

First Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, 8th Cavalry.

First Lieut. John V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Elbert L. Grisell, 8th Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Thomas J. Christian, 7th Cavalry.

Infantry.

Col. John C. F. Tillson, 15th Infantry.

Capt. Leonard T. Baker, 8th Infantry.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Capt. Ned M. Green, 15th Infantry.

Capt. Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Torrey B. Maghee, 24th Infantry.

First Lieut. Martyn H. Shute, 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 15th Infantry.

First Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell, 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Ralph A. Jones, 8th Infantry.

First Lieut. Fitzhugh L. Minnigerode, 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Fletcher, Jr., 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Walker E. Hobson, 15th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Rapp Brush, 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Carl F. McKinney, 8th Infantry.

Second Lieut. Whitmon R. Connolly, 24th Infantry.

Second Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr., 8th Infantry.

Each officer will proceed about Jan. 15, 1915, to the United States, and upon arrival will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Oct. 3, War D.)

The following officers will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., and report Oct. 18, 1914, for physical examination, mounted, for the test ride: Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, O.D., Picatinny Arsenal, N.J.; Major Charles McE. Saltzman, S.C., New York City; Clement C. Whitcomb, M.C., New York City; Grote Hutchison, Cav., Fort Slocum, N.Y.; Francis A. Pope, C.E., New York City; Elliott J. Dent, C.E., New York City; William Wallace, Inf., Charleston, W.Va. (Oct. 1, E.D.)

Par. 8, S.O. 233, Oct. 3, 1914, War D., relating to Capt. Henry F. McFeely, retired, is revoked. (Oct. 5, War D.)

TO JOIN PROPER STATIONS.

The following officers are relieved from duty with the maneuver campaign at Burke, N.Y., and will proceed to Plattsburgh, N.Y., where they will comply with orders issued directing them to return to their proper stations: Cols. Edwin F. Glenn, G.S., Charles R. Noyes, Inf., John L. Chamberlain, Inspector, and John B. Bellinger, Q.M.C., Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., Majors Francis C. Marshall, Cav., Thomas Q. Donaldson, Asst. I.G., Charles Gerhardt, 10th Inf., and Edward A. Shuttleworth, Inf., Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, Cav., David H. Biddle, Cav., John B. W. Corey, Field Art., Laurance Angel, P.R.R., 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Field Art., 1st Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, Inf., 1st Lieut. Russell James, Inf. (Oct. 2, E.D.)

RIDING TEST.

The following officers will take the riding test Oct. 9, 1914.

They will report to Major Reuben B. Miller, M.C., Army Medical School, Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, for preliminary examination: Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C., Majors Walter A. Bethel, J.A., Edgar Russel, S.C., George B. Duncan and Edward N. Jones, Jr., G.S., and William S. Graves, G.S. (Oct. 5, War D.)

INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 8, WAR DEPT.

Washington, Sept. 3, 1914.

I.—Pars. 34, 47, 792, 793, 794, 795, 798 and 803, Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911, are changed as follows:

34. (Edition approved August 19, 1911, and edition corrected to November, 1913.) Except in movements executed at attention, commanders or leaders of subdivisions repeat orders, commands, or signals whenever such repetition is deemed necessary to insure prompt and correct execution.

Officers, platoon leaders, guides, and musicians are equipped with whistles. Guides and musicians assist by repeating signals when necessary.

Battalion and company commanders will use a whistle of different tone from that of the whistle used by platoon leaders, guides, and musicians. (C. I. D. R., No. 8, Sept. 3, 1914.)

47. (Edition approved August 19, 1911.) For communication between the firing line and the reserve or commander in rear, the subjoined signals (Signal Corps codes) are prescribed and should be memorized. In transmission, their concealment from the enemy's view should be insured. In the absence of signal flags, the headress or other substitute may be used.

Letter of alphabet.	If signaled from the rear to the firing line.	If signaled from the firing line to the rear.
A A A . . .	Ammunition going forward	Ammunition required.
O O C . . .	Charge (mandatory at all times)	Am about to charge if no instructions to the contrary.
C F . . .	Cease firing	Cease firing.
D T . . .	Double time or "rush."	Double time or "rush."
F	Commence firing	Am about to commence firing if no instructions to the contrary.
F B	Fix bayonets	
H H	Halt	
L	Left	Left.
N	Negative	Negative.
O	Move forward	Am about to move forward.
Q	What is the range?	What is the range?
R	Range	Range.
R T	Right	Right.
S S S	Support going forward	Support needed.
S U F	Suspend firing	Suspend firing.
T	Target	Target.
Y	Affirmative	Affirmative.

(C. I. D. R., No. 8, Sept. 3, 1914.)

[2171825, A. G. O.]

793. (Edition approved August 19, 1911. Changed by C.I.D.R. No. 2 and No. 5, W.D., 1913.) The change published in C. I. D. R. No. 2, W.D., 1913, is rescinded.

Third section, fifth line, change the word "upper" to "lower"; sixth line, insert the words "lower and" before the word "upper"; and change the word "half" to "halves." (C. I. D. R., No. 8, Sept. 3, 1914.)

[2171825, A. G. O.]

793. (Appendix approved December 2, 1911. Changed by C.I.D.R. No. 2, W.D., 1913.) The captain then causes the company to take intervals as described in the School of the Squad, and commands: PITCH TENTS.

At the command pitch tents, each man steps off obliquely to the right with the right foot and lays his rifle on the ground, the butt of the rifle near the toe of the right foot, muzzle to the front, barrel to the left, and steps back into his place; each front rank man then draws his bayonet and sticks it in the ground by the outside of the right heel. All unsling and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles, and pins. Each then spreads his shelter half, triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground to be occupied, rear rank man's half on the right. The halves are then buttoned together. Each front rank man joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves, and holds the pole upright beside the bayonet placed in the ground; his rear rank man, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of bayonets, stretching the canvas taut; he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the rear rank man adjusts the pole and the front rank man drives the pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both men, the rear rank man working on the right.

As soon as the tent is pitched each man arranges the contents of the blanket roll in the tent and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy-rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length. (C. I. D. R., No. 8, Sept. 3, 1914.)

[2171825, A. G. O.]

793. (Edition corrected to November, 1913.) Third section, fifth line, change the word "upper" to "lower"; sixth line, insert the words "lower and" before the word "upper," and change the word "half" to "halves."

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the Navy Department to designate a descendant of the
person after whom such boats are named, generally a
young unmarried woman, to act as sponsor for the vessel,
the Department would be pleased to receive any information
which will enable it to make such a designation
for the Bushnell.Although the schedule of the fleet for target practice
has not been definitely determined it is expected that
divisional target practice will be held by Nov. 15. The
battleships are now engaged in elementary target practice.
As fast as the ships are relieved from Vera Cruz
they go to Norfolk and are proceeding immediately with
their target practice. The entire program depends largely
upon developments at Vera Cruz. It is at present intended
to keep six battleships at Vera Cruz until the
Mexican situation is adjusted, and this will prevent any
fleet maneuvers or battle target practice.After expending about \$700,000 on the Mexican
prisoners the War Department has finally turned them
over to the Mexican authorities at the border. The total
number of prisoners at Fort Wingate was 4,049. Many
of them were women and children and required careful
attention from the officers and enlisted men of the troops
at Fort Wingate. Their maintenance has cost the
Government about \$2,000 a day, and they have been at
Fort Wingate since early in January.**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

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THE BAYONET IN MODERN WAR.

Enough has appeared in the conflicting and tangled "news from the front" to indicate that the bayonet is justifying its retention in this war just as it did in the Manchurian war at a time when it was predicted that it would soon pass out as an obsolete weapon for which the modern styles of fighting with long-range rifles left no room. The use of the bayonet in the Russo-Japanese War was a conspicuous feature of the fighting. The trial of Lieutenant General Stoessel, of the Russian army, for surrendering Port Arthur to the Japanese brought out much instructive testimony to the value of the cold steel. Reference to this testimony will be found in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 8, 1908, page 593. Colonel Golitzinsky, who had command of the fort known as the Eagle's Nest, the highest fortified point at Port Arthur, testified that after the Russian artillery on the height had been completely disabled the attacks of the Japanese were repeatedly repulsed with the aid of bayonets, hand grenades, etc. The Russian commander referred to the bayonet charges of the Japanese as terrible.

Other testimony to the value of the bayonet was also given about that time in other countries. Lieut. Col. Edward J. McClelland, 1st U.S. Cav. (now brigadier general, retired), who was with the Japanese forces in the Manchurian war, said that what he saw convinced him that even if bayonets are not brought into actual use their moral effect was great, frequently causing the enemy to desert his trenches. Casualties resulting from the use of the bayonet cannot be properly estimated from the relatively small number of bayonet wounds found in hospitals, the general opinion being that soldiers receiving thrusts of steel bayonets die on the field and therefore never reach the hospital. Of the necessity of the bayonets in night attack, General McClelland said there was no doubt. The ideal bayonet, according to that officer, should be "sword-shaped and kept sharp." He found but one opinion in the Japanese army relative to the bayonet, and that was that it should be retained, made on the best pattern and that the soldiers should be thoroughly trained in its use.

Another officer to pass an opinion on the bayonet was Lieut. Gen. Ian Hamilton, of the British army, who also was in the Manchurian war as an observer and who has recorded his views in his interesting book, "A Staff Officer's Note Book." In one of his word pictures of hand-to-hand fighting he speaks of the desperate bayonet fighting of the two opposing detachments. The reading of the views of the officer-observers with the contending armies and of the testimony taken at the Stoessel trial shows that despite the greatly increased range of modern firearms future wars will continue to bring the combatant forces into actual contact, in which case the bayonet will be a valuable weapon. While troops are not expected to have the frequent close fighting they had fifty years ago, still when they do meet the urgency may be just as great that one or the other side win, hence the need of the bayonet will be emphasized as before. The Japanese relied on the bayonet in their most desperate battles and the Russians were so convinced of its worth that peace found them instituting a rigorous system of bayonet-practice for all infantry troops. The infrequent use of the bayonet in the Boer war resulted in the British military experts decrying the weapon, but the Manchurian war changed the British point of view to the extent that a new bayonet of the Japanese pattern was adopted, five inches longer than the old one in use in England. The Manchurian war is also credited with doing away with opposition to the bayonet in the U.S. Army. Shortly after the Manchurian war there developed in Austria a sentiment in favor of giving a bayonet to the Cavalry, this bayonet being so attached to the carbine that it could be folded back along the barrel when not required for use.

Much has been said in the accounts of the fighting between the Germans and the Allies of the effects of the bayonet charges upon Germans and the public has been treated to all sorts of word pictures of the different phases of the bayonet fighting. In some instances the British and French have been depicted as pitching heavy German soldiers around on their bayonets as if they were bundles of straw being tossed into the teeth of a threshing machine, while others have described the Germans as retreating at the first sight of the glinting steel. Just why steel is more disagreeable when mixed up in the avaridupois of a Teuton than in that of a Briton or a Gaul the veracious chroniclers have not explained. It is generally the rule that bayonet charges are not ordered until the enemy is in a state of demoralization from artillery or rifle fire. Naturally then the sight of an advancing wave of steel is not particularly quieting upon the nerves, and rather tends to accelerate a movement

to the rear. Too often the previous demoralization is wrongly attributed to the bayonet charge itself, hence commanding officers have been dismayed when sending a bayonet line against a calm and unshattered foe in an intrenched position to find the charge of no avail. Perhaps one thing that conspired more than anything else to bring the bayonet into disrepute in other days was the failure of commanding officers to choose the psychological moment for launching the charge of cold steel. In a degree the bayonet charge requires a perfect timing just as a cavalry charge needs the happy selection of the right instant. A bit too soon and what might have been a successful attack turns into a miserable failure, bringing a shaken morale and a dispirited army at a time when just the other conditions are requisite for success.

FOR AN ARMY RESERVE.

For the purpose of securing reserves for the Army Secretary of War Garrison in his annual report to Congress will recommend a radical change in the enlistment law. The neutrality policy of the Administration may restrain the Secretary from referring to the European war, but it is known that events in the great conflict have convinced the Secretary that this country cannot have an adequate system of national defense without a large reserve for both the Regular Army and the National Guard. As the Organized Militia is being modeled after the Regular Army the governors of the various states will be expected to adopt the same policy in enlistment and reserves as the Federal Government.

As compared with the other armies of Europe, the German army has the shortest term of service; for infantry, two years; for field artillery and cavalry, three years. If a private is promoted to non-commissioned rank he is kept in the service not to exceed twelve years. Commissioned officers are the only professional soldiers. Enlisted men stay in the army only long enough for training and then return to civil life.

But Secretary Garrison does not think that two years are required to fit a man for infantry service. He will therefore ask Congress to so amend the enlistment law as to permit officers to authorize the honorable discharge of enlisted men as soon as they become proficient. He would have men enlist for three or four years under such terms that they could pass to the reserves even as early as six months. At the end of six months or a year he would have them honorably discharged with an obligation to return to the colors in the event of war. In effect they would serve not to exceed a year in the Army and be furloughed for the balance of their period of enlistment. Under the direction of Secretary Garrison some important experiments have recently been made with recruits to determine just what could be done by intensified training of men in a short time. A company of recruits in an Infantry regiment, by making a special effort, it is said, attained a very high state of efficiency in six months. The Secretary visited the regiment at the end of six months with some high ranking officers, and after watching the work of the company the observers were convinced that the average American could be developed into a fair infantryman in six months. This, they think, could be done if the enlisted men went into the Service determined to reach a state of training permitting of their being furloughed at the end of six months.

With a short term of enlistment the Secretary is of the opinion that a great many high school and college students could be induced to enter the Army. The scheme would not only give the Army reserves with which to bring the organization to a war strength in the event of hostilities, but would bring a very high class of enlisted men in the Service, he believes. The Secretary thinks that Congress should at least give the scheme a thorough trying out. Recognizing the fact that something should be done to strengthen the Army, he will urge Congress to act at the next session. The Secretary will side in the Senate and the House. Senator Chamberlain, sides of the Senate and the House. Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, as we have previously stated, is convinced that something should be done to create a reserve for the Army and the National Guard. Similar views are held by Representative Julius Kahn, of California, who, although a Republican, is anxious to co-operate with the Secretary of War in securing legislation for the strengthening of the Army and the creation of a reserve. Mr. Kahn has expressed himself as favoring some legislation which would give a preference to reservists of the Army and National Guard in the Civil Service. He thinks that at least all the mail carriers of the country should be Army reservists. Other positions, or in fact any civil position which an enlisted man could fill, in the opinion of Mr. Kahn should be thrown open to men who are patriotic enough to qualify for the reserve of the Army. Men of this class not only deserve such positions, but in his opinion would prove more efficient in the Civil Service on account of their military training.

As soon as the troops are relieved from Vera Cruz steps will be taken to open the School of Musketry at Fort Sill. The experimental school at the Presidio of San Francisco has proven so satisfactory that the new school at Fort Sill will become one of the established institutions of the Army. It is proposed to station a battalion of Infantry at Fort Sill, to which officers and enlisted men will be detailed as students. A course

of study in the handling of small arms has been prepared which is intended to give officers and enlisted men a practical as well as a theoretical knowledge of handling the rifle. After officers and men have taken course at the school they will be distributed throughout the Army and act as instructors in different organizations. The school will be open to the National Guard as well as to the Army. A special effort will be made to induce officers and enlisted men of the National Guard to attend it.

NAVAL MILITIA AT CANAL OPENING.

Plans are being prepared by which the Naval Militia will be taken on the fleet on the trip through the Panama Canal to the San Francisco Exposition. The Militia will not go as observers or passengers, but as part of the crew of the fleet. The sightseeing features of the trip will only be incidental, the Militiamen being required to take their regular stations for duty. In all probability the same scheme of organization will be followed in handling the Militia as that of the last grand maneuver of the fleet at New York in 1912. The Great Lakes Militia in the New York maneuver was used to fill out the crews of the Atlantic Reserve Fleet. Officers and men of the Militia were worked in pairs with the Navy officers and men of the reserve fleet. As soon as a Militiaman demonstrated his ability to take care of the station which corresponded to his rank he was assigned a regular tour of duty. In 1912 there were no funds available for the movement of the Naval Militia, and its members were compelled to pay a large part of their own expenses. To lighten these they were enlisted temporarily in the Navy. Under the existing law there will be an allotment for the Naval Militia like that for the National Guard, and this, with a contingent amount appropriated for the entertainment of visiting fleets, will give the Navy Department sufficient funds to take care of the Militia. Owing to the war it is not expected that any foreign ships will participate in the formal opening of the Panama Canal. The plan is to divert all of the money, or at least part of it, in paying the expenses of the Militia.

The matter has been taken up at this early date so that the officers of the Naval Militia may have an opportunity to recruit their organizations up to their authorized strength. There are at present 7,300 officers and men in the Naval Militia, and it is thought that with a prospect of such a cruise its strength can be doubled. Of course no one will be taken with the Militia except their regularly commissioned officers and enlisted men. Further than this, men enlisted just before taking the trip will not be permitted to go with their organization. Only officers and men who have received at least a preliminary training will be accepted.

It will require three or four weeks to make the trip and the Militia will have real sea service. They may have an opportunity to participate in battle target practice with the regular personnel. An extensive program of maneuvers is being prepared for the trip and quite a formidable naval demonstration will take place at San Francisco. The plans for the trip have not yet been outlined, but are being discussed by the officers at the Department. All other exercises for that year will be dispensed with, as the trip will be a more valuable experience than any summer maneuver that can be arranged. While the Naval Militia will receive splendid training on the cruise, they will also be of considerable value to the fleet in filling the crews of the warships. All of the reserve ships are short crewed, and the Militia will be used to handle the Atlantic Reserve Fleet on the trip.

It will be remembered that one of the chief factors in the subjugation of our American Indians was the adoption of the system of winter campaigning. It had been the custom to wait until the grass began to grow in the spring and the Indians came out of their winter camps before attacking them. The wife of a distinguished American Cavalry leader was accustomed to say that she so hated to see the grass coming up in the spring, knowing that it meant that her husband would have to go on the war trail, that she would stamp on it as an expression of her feeling. This winter campaigning was very hard on our troops, but when they had followed the Indians into their winter hiding places they had them at a great disadvantage. The winter is approaching in the field of European military operations. According to precedent the contending forces should be expected to go into cantonment to wait for the spring. The obvious advantages of attacking an enemy under such circumstances, as shown in the case of our Indian wars, suggests the possibility that military operations may be continued through the winter. Neither party will be disposed to give the other the advantage of the aggressive, however greatly the hardships of the soldiers may be increased by the severe weather in a northern latitude like that of France, Germany and Belgium. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, cousin of the Czar, is reported as saying: "The Czar's troops are adepts at winter campaigning. Its rigors entail far less suffering upon them than upon the Austro-Germans. It is out of the question that the Czar is going to give our enemies a comfortable period in which to strengthen their preparations. Hence while I can hazard no opinion about the duration of the war, my belief is that great battles destined to decide the fate of Austria and Germany will be fought during midwinter." Our Cavalry officers are watching with

keen interest the gathering of immense cavalry forces on the right flank of the German army in France and the corresponding concentration of the French mounted troops in the same quarter. This promises a cavalry fight such as has not been seen for many generations, and one that should throw considerable light on the debated questions concerning the rôle of the cavalry and its proper organization.

There is not much doubt that the State Department is protesting against the activities of Japan in China and in the Pacific Ocean. When Japan announced her intention to take possession of the German naval station at Kiao-Chow the British War Office announced "any action Japan takes against Germany will not extend beyond the China Sea except so far as it may be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines." Diplomats at Washington who have been watching Japan's movements are of the opinion that she has gone beyond this limit. Her protests are not taken for their face value, and the fact that an unofficial statement that was given out by the Mikado's government on Oct. 8 indicates that the United States had been heard from. There is not the least doubt that the aggressiveness of Japan is proving embarrassing to England. At this time she is not in position to check the advances of Japan, as she is engaged in a life and death struggle with Germany. But all of it goes to show that Japan is ready to take advantage of any situation to extend her sphere of influence in the Pacific. She has already gone far enough in her naval activities to justify the distrust of Representative Mann, the minority leader, in the House of Representatives. The authorities at Washington not influenced by State Department optimism does not believe that Japan will give up the islands that she is seizing at the close of the war if she can find the least excuse for holding them. Naturally President Wilson in his efforts to keep this country from becoming involved in the European war is exercising the limit of his patience in dealing with Japan. He professes to see no danger in the situation, although he declared that he is not entirely clear as to how far Japan has gone. At the same time, if the President is looking after the interests of this country he must be directing the State Department to file protests to England and Japan against the aggressions of the Mikado's government. The publication after the European war is over of correspondence between the State Department and the Japanese government may furnish a very interesting chapter in the history of the relations between the two governments.

When Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., returns to his desk at the War Department on Oct. 11, after an extended sick leave, he will be called upon to pass upon the report of the board which has been giving different types of machine guns a competitive test. About two years ago complaints were filed at the War Department against the Benét-Mercier gun, which has been in use in the Army for a number of years. It has always been claimed that the gun was too complicated for anyone except an expert to operate and that in field service it would jam when fired at a high rate of speed. The complaint became so general that a board was finally appointed and all of the machine-gun manufacturers were invited to submit guns for a competitive test. These guns were taken first to the arsenal by the board, where they were given a shop test and all of the features of the mechanism were carefully studied. All of the guns excepting the Benét-Mercier and the Vickers were eliminated in the shop test. These two guns were taken by the board to Texas, where for two or three months they have been given the most severe field tests. The reports of all these tests have been completed and are now on General Crozier's desk. The Benét-Mercier gun has been improved and the Vickers gun is supposed to be the last word in machine guns.

There is no prospect of the immediate release of the troops from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the Texas border. The situation in Mexico has grown more unsatisfactory during the past few days and there may be a demand for more troops on the border and at Vera Cruz at any time. The latest advices from Mexico indicate that the scenes along the border which were common when the division was first sent into Texas may be repeated. The most discouraging feature of the situation is the disposition of Villa's generals to break away from the military chief of the Constitutionalists. There is a suspicion that Carranza has been able to win over some of the most powerful officers in Villa's army. If this proves true there will be greater confusion in Mexico than existed during the Huerta régime. Then Carranza and Villa were united in a revolution against Huerta and the Constitutionalists were able to defeat the Federalists in every important engagement. With a division in Villa's army the outcome would be uncertain, and there is promise of a long and bloody struggle.

The papers of the candidates for warrant carpenter are now in the hands of a board of officers in the Navy Department, and it is expected that the report of the board will be submitted to the Secretary before the 15th of the month. There are twenty-one candidates, all of whom are enlisted men, in the competitive examination. Not to exceed ten will be appointed.

NO ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME.

Official announcement was made at the Naval Academy on Oct. 8 that negotiations between the representatives of the athletic bodies of the Naval Academy and Military Academy in regard to the playing of the annual football game would not proceed, as there is no hope of an agreement. A formal statement was issued by the executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association, which had charge of the negotiation, giving the result of their efforts, and one was also issued by Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, in which he approved the position taken by representatives of the Navy.

The question as to whether there will be an Army and Navy game this year was finally left entirely in the hands of the athletic committees at West Point and Annapolis. Secretary of the Navy Daniels sustained Secretary of War Garrison in his declaration that the two institutions should enter into a ten-year agreement. At the same time the Secretaries declared that they would have no objections if the athletic committees reached an agreement for a game this year, but they did not propose to have anything further to do with the negotiations. It was understood at the War Department that the West Point committee insisted upon the ten-year agreement or no game.

The executive committee of the Navy Athletic Association issued the following statement to its members, at Annapolis on Oct. 8:

The committee regrets to announce its failure to reach an agreement with the Army Athletic Council covering the playing of the annual football game.

The committee contends that the game should be played under conditions as nearly equal as possible as to travel, and expense, and that any of the following methods of playing would be satisfactory conditions: (a) Play every year at Philadelphia; (b) play alternately at Washington and New York; (c) play on home grounds.

Philadelphia is practically midway between West Point and Annapolis; the game has been played there for years; and this committee desires to continue playing there. The Army Athletic Council has declined positively through its representatives to play at Franklin Field as in the past, and has failed to accede to a request made by representatives of this committee that the possibilities of Shibe Park be investigated.

The Army Athletic Council proposed an agreement whereby the Academies should select the place for the game on alternate years for a period of ten years—the Navy to have first choice and the place selected to be not north of New York nor south of Washington. This committee agreed to that proposition provided the game could be played in Washington on the years when the Navy had the choice of location. Every effort was made by this committee to arrange for the game in Washington, but the seating capacity of the baseball park could not be made adequate for the game; nor could we obtain permission to use public grounds; whereupon this committee felt itself unable to sign the proposed agreement. Subsequent to its refusal to sign the above agreement this committee received a joint letter from the Secretaries of War and Navy submitting the same agreement, with certain modifications as to the number of seats that should be considered necessary, and urging that the proposition be accepted. This committee made another thorough investigation of the Washington Baseball Park, but found that the park could not accommodate the game even under the modified conditions proposed by the two Secretaries. The committee informed the Secretaries of its regret at being unable to sign the agreement, giving them its reasons in full.

A proposition to play for two years on home grounds—this year's game to be played at Annapolis—was made to the Army Athletic Council, but not answer to this proposition was ever received.

It can be seen from the above: (a) That Philadelphia is not acceptable to the Army; (b) that the New York-Washington alternation would have been acceptable to both parties had it been possible to play in Washington; (c) that the home ground proposition was made by the Navy but not answered by the Army.

This committee understands the Army to desire some form of agreement whereby some of the games called for under that agreement would be played at New York, and it was with a view to meeting that desire that this committee agreed to the New York-Washington proposal on condition that Washington could accommodate the game. This agreement as originally proposed called for a location of the game "not north of New York, nor south of Washington" for a term of ten years, and had Washington been able to accommodate the game, it would have been possible to play under conditions of travel, expense, etc., that would have been equal in the long run.

Since Washington is impossible, and since this committee knows of no place south of Philadelphia where the game can be played, the signing of the agreement would have obliged the Navy to travel to the midway point for five years and to the far end of the line (New York) for the other five years, conditions which this committee does not consider equal, and which it is not willing to accept.

The following propositions have been made by this committee to the Army Athletic Council, but none of them has proved acceptable: (a) To play this year at Philadelphia; (b) to play every year at Philadelphia; (c) to play for the next two years on home grounds, this year's game to be at Annapolis.

Finally this committee received from the Army Athletic Council a proposition calling for an agreement, for a term of nine years, divided into three series of three games each, as follows:

The games of 1914 and 1915 to be at Philadelphia and that of 1916 at New York, then repeat this system for the second and third periods of three years. As the limit of time for conducting negotiations had been reached and as the committee realized that something must be done quickly in order to save the game, it reluctantly accepted so much of this proposition as is covered by the first three years, viz., that the games of 1914 and 1915 should be played at Philadelphia and the game of 1916 at New York, but declined to accept the proposition in its entirety. No reply was received. A day or two later, on Oct. 4, the Superintendent of the Naval Academy referred to this committee a telegram from the Superintendent of the Military Academy, stating that any propositions relating to football games which differed from that made by the two Secretaries were unauthorized, that the Military Academy and the A.A.C. had accepted the proposition of the two Secretaries and would stand by it unconditionally. As this committee had already informed the Secretaries of War and Navy of its inability to accept their proposition, it now finds itself unable to proceed further in the matter.

The Navy Athletic Association has always been ready to accept any proposition which gives it an even break in all arrangements. It is always ready to meet the Army half way.

Following is the statement issued by Capt. W. F. Fullam, U.S.N., Superintendent of the Naval Academy:

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy personally approves of the action of the Athletic Council concerning the location for the football contest with West Point. From the viewpoint of the best interests of the Naval Academy and the midshipmen there are insurmountable objections to playing at New York, or at any point which cannot be reached in three or four hours from Annapolis. Playing at New York involves an expense of from seven to eight thousand dollars for the midshipmen's travel. They last year arrived only five minutes before the game and might in any year fail to reach there in time. The midshipmen were turned out at four o'clock in the morning and did not return until 2:30 the next morning. It is the duty of the Superintendent to call attention to conditions which are demoralizing to this institution and to the midshipmen as well. The Superintendent approved the proposition to play at the midway point unreservedly, and also to play on the home grounds; the battalions not to accompany the team in the latter case. The latter plan is decidedly preferable in that it emphasizes the element of hospitality and good fellowship and minimizes the element of commercialism which has unfortunately been introduced. The objections to Philadelphia and the home grounds are not considered reasonable.

It is needless to say that the Navy team will play the

game wherever it is ordered to do so by proper authority; but if the opinions of the Superintendent and the Council are consulted they can only state their opinions frankly and truthfully.

It should be remembered that the expense of athletics at the Naval Academy is borne almost entirely by voluntary contributions of officers and midshipmen of the Navy and not by the Government. The propositions to play at the midway point and on the home grounds are perfectly fair to both institutions, and it cannot be admitted that the Naval Academy authorities are to be blamed for their unwillingness to accede to a proposition which is greatly to their disadvantage.

The following correspondence in regard to the Army and Navy football game was made public at Washington on Oct. 5:

Sept. 17, 1914.

GENTLEMEN: We are informed that for several years past the selection of a site for the annual football game between the two Academies has been the subject of disagreement and discussion, and has annually been settled after prolonged negotiations. We feel that this is a most undesirable state of affairs. The whole country is naturally interested in these two national Academies, and whatever they do is the subject of comment and criticism. The public spectacle of an open disagreement is very undesirable, from every standpoint. These two great Academies, representing the two branches of the Service, which in time of stress must always co-operate sympathetically, are put in a most undesirable light in the public eye if they are found unable to agree about so simple a matter as where an annual athletic event should take place. We feel that everyone who has the interests of the Academies at heart—and that means all of us—should strive in every possible way to entirely eliminate any such course of disagreement in the future.

We do not purpose—because it cannot serve any good end to do so—to go into any matters of the past at all, further than we have done in a recital of the annual discussions before a place was selected. What we do wish to do is to make a suggestion to you gentlemen which seems to us to be so fair and reasonable that you should consider it with a view to its acceptance, in the confident assurance that by accepting it all possibilities of future disagreement in this respect will be removed.

We suggest that the two associations agree that for a period of ten years, beginning with this year, the following things should be considered as settled:

1. The site for the game shall be selected alternately—that is, each Academy every other year may select the site.

2. The site must not be further north than New York and not further south than Washington.

3. The site selected must have a seating capacity of not less than thirty thousand; each Academy is to receive not less than ten thousand seats, in addition to not less than \$7,500 each in cash. Whatever arrangement is made, each Academy is to share equally.

4. The Navy is to choose this year.

We have gone over the whole situation, and have heard all those in interest have to say, and feel assured that the above plan comes nearer to being a complete, satisfactory and fair arrangement than any other that has been or, so far as we know, can be suggested.

We earnestly hope that you gentlemen will look upon this matter in the same spirit in which we view it, and will accept the suggestion herein made, so that we may look forward in the future to a situation which will be free from the distressing occurrences in the past in this respect.

Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON,
Secretary of War.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Army Athletic Association, West Point, N.Y.

The Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md.

[TELEGRAM.]

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1914.

Seewar, Washington, D.C.

Any propositions relative to Army and Navy game differing from that made by you and the Secretary of the Navy and that may come before you from any sources whatever are without my approval. The Military Academy and Athletic Council regard that proposition as the most just and fair yet made and stand by it unconditionally. This telegram is sent because of newspaper and other reports. I have also so informed the Superintendent of the Naval Academy.

TOWNSLEY,
Superintendent.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERIDAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sheridan, sailing from San Francisco Sept. 30, 1914:

For Honolulu—2d Lieut. Carl Spatz, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. G. Jones, 2d Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. S. Bratton, 1st Inf., and wife; 2d Lieuts. H. P. Milligan and S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. M. Kimmel, jr., C.A.C., and wife; 2d Lieut. C. E. Fosnes, 1st Inf.; Mrs. F. P. Reynolds and son, family lieutenant colonel, Med. Corps; H. F. Hatch, father of Captain Hatch, C.A.C.; Mrs. L. R. Holbrook and three children, family captain, 4th Cav.; Mrs. H. M. Fales, wife of captain, 1st Inf.; Mrs. C. L. Wyman and son, family lieutenant, 25th Inf.; Nurse Kepler, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. W. A. Riggs and son, family clerk, A.G.O.

For Guam—Dorsey M. Routen, bookkeeper, Navy.

For Manila—Col. F. J. Kernal, 13th Inf., wife, daughter and three sons; Lieut. Col. F. R. Day, I.G., and wife; Major G. O. Cress, 8th Cav., and daughter; Lieut. Comdr. St. C. Smith, U.S.N., wife, two children and sister-in-law; Capt. H. J. Brees, 7th Cav., and mother; Paymr. R. B. Westlake, U.S.N., and wife; Capt. Roger D. Black, Engrs., wife and three children; Lieut. S. W. Cade, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. William J. McCaughey, 26th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. J. Taylor, Engrs., and wife; 2d Lieut. J. P. Vachon, P.S.; Ensign William B. Jupp, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. George Dany, P.S., wife, two children and sister-in-law; 2d Lieut. W. W. Doe, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. H. Woodberry, 8th Cav., and wife; Mrs. F. J. Teulon, two daughters and mother, family clerk, Med. Dept.; Mrs. Lottie Barron, wife of insular employee; Mrs. Grace Moley, mother-in-law of insular employee; Mrs. Orrin R. Hewitt and child, family machinist, U.S.N.; Miss Sarah F. Walker, sister of employee, Bureau of Education, P.I.; Mrs. A. G. Glodt, three children and niece, family insular employee; Miss Winnie McEllin, fiancée of James H. Roche, clerk, Q.M.C.; Mrs. F. X. Strong and infant, family lieutenant, Med. Corps; Mrs. W. E. Merritt, mother-in-law of Acting Dent. Surgeon Warfield; Nurse Aubert and Brennan, Army Nurse Corps; Harry C. Gardner, clerk, Q.M.C.; David Zook, clerk, Q.M.C.; W. C. Dupea, master mechanic, Navy, and wife; William E. Rogers, third assistant engineer, N.A.S.; Bernard A. Wilson, third assistant engineer, N.A.S.; Capt. John Inglesby, Phil. Constab., and wife; Judge J. P. Weissenhagen, Court of First Instance, and wife; Asst. Surg. J. H. Linson, Public Health Service, P.I.

Second class, for Honolulu—Mrs. F. Menefee and two children, family machinist's mate, Navy; Mrs. Gladys Earle, wife of chief electrician, Navy; Mrs. Eva G. Reynolds, wife of chief gunner's mate, Navy; Mrs. J. M. Pierard, two children and sister, family chief gunner's mate, Navy; Mrs. L. L. Evans, wife of gunner's mate, Navy; Mrs. Henry H. Pemberton, wife of fireman first class, Navy.

For Manila—Mrs. Jesse H. Mael, wife of sergeant

first class, Hospital Corps; maid with Capt. R. D. Black.

The troops comprised 89 casuals and recruits for Honolulu, and 1,147 casuals and recruits for Manila.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Although the rival Mexican factions have not yet demonstrated the brotherly love desired, and which Secretary Bryan had expected would follow with the elimination of General Huerta, the Washington Administration is confident, it is said, that peace will soon come. The case of the Carranza government was laid before President Wilson in detail Oct. 6 by George R. Silliman, the President's personal representative with Carranza, who journeyed from Mexico for that purpose.

The principal happenings in Mexico for the past week may be summed up as follows:

General Villa on Oct. 2 demonstrated his determination to have no dealings with the científicos by putting to death two delegates sent by Félix Diaz to make arrangements to join him in the campaign against Carranza. Lázaro José Bonales Sandoval and Augustin Pérez were the two delegates killed. They were found guilty by a G.C.M. under the law of 1862, sentenced to death and shot without delay.

There have been some slight skirmishes between Villa and Carranza forces, but nothing of a serious nature, despite the fact that some correspondents have spoken of the exchange of shots as battles. In some long range shooting at Naco, Sonora, Oct. 2, between Yaqui and Carranza forces, United States troops were ordered from their camp to protect Naco, Ariz. People with glasses watching the approach of the Maytorena army were ordered off the top of box cars. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, commanding the United States troops, summoned two additional troops of the 9th Cavalry to the American side of the line to guard American interests. It has been decided by the State and War Departments that it is not the duty of the U.S. Government to take care of the Mexican wounded, and officers on the border have been so informed.

The delegates to the general conference of southern chiefs at Mexico City Oct. 3 rejected by an almost unanimous vote the resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as first chief of the Constitutionalists. Carranza in his address to the convention declared that the Constitutional government has more than 100,000 men at its disposal for the repression of any revolt.

General Villa, it is reported, has received 10,000,000 rounds of cartridges through the port of El Paso, Texas, during the last two weeks. Persons who have been supplying him with ammunition said that he now has not less than 50,000,000 rounds of cartridges on hand. The belief is expressed in well informed circles that the peace conference scheduled to be held at Aguascalientes for Oct. 10 will be a failure.

Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A., commanding the border forces, telegraphed the War Department Oct. 6 that no serious attack on Naco by the Villa forces under General Maytorena need be expected for a week.

The General's despatch confirmed earlier reports of the wounding of Pvt. Leroy Bradford, Troop G, 10th U.S. Cav., by a stray bullet from the Mexican side of the line. The wound is not serious. General Bliss says the customary warnings have been issued to Villista and Carranzista commanders not to endanger American life and property in Naco, Ariz., by permitting firing across the line. Despite this, desultory firing has been going on, it is said, many bullets falling in American territory.

Gen. Cándido Aguilar, commanding the Constitutional troops which are to take possession of Vera Cruz when the American forces evacuate the town, is causing all trains entering Vera Cruz to be held up and searched for contraband and political refugees from Mexico City and other points. General Aguilar also has ordered his officers not to allow maltreated beverages from Orizaba and farm products to be taken into Vera Cruz.

Rear Admiral Howard, U.S.N., commanding the American naval forces off the Pacific coast of Mexico, reported to the Navy Department Oct. 6 that there was a shortage of food all along the west coast and that the populace of Acapulco faced starvation. Foodstuffs were not available at any price, he said. Transportation both by land and rail virtually is at a standstill along the Pacific coast, and inasmuch as the revolutionary activities of the last three years have engaged great masses of the people, only meager crops have been grown. He says it is absolutely necessary that corn and rice be provided promptly for Acapulco.

General Bliss, U.S.A., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 8, 1914, sent the following despatch to the War Department: "Hatfield wired Oct. 7 substance as follows: That Maytorena informed him armistice with Hill was over and that attack on Naco would begin in earnest. That Maytorena would do all possible prevent injury American side. That our troops co-operating with civil officials have done everything possible for protection inhabitants. That many of latter have left town and others leave to-day. Four troops and machine-gun troop, 9th Cavalry, and four troops, 10th Cavalry, now at or vicinity Naco, Ariz."

OUR TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Sept. 20, 1914. The announcement from Washington that troops would be withdrawn from Vera Cruz brought happiness to the Army and gloom to the Mexican refugees, of whom there were said to be 15,000 here at one time, Spaniards, priests, nuns and Mexicans of all classes. Many ex-Federal officers are now waiters in the hotels here to make money to leave the country.

The 15th and 16th of September were Mexican national holidays, so orders were issued that no soldier or officer was to leave quarters during those two days and night, this to avoid any possible clash between individuals or parties of soldiers and natives while the latter were celebrating their independence in suitable fashion.

The order to go home was a great relief, because the suspense and confinement to limits of the town during the hottest months of the year had begun to wear on the nerves of men and officers. The nervous excitement of the refugees, who never knew when they were to be caught, stood up against a wall and shot, permeated the very air of Vera Cruz. Many Mexicans have reached the Vera Cruz station in a state of perfect collapse, have had to be carried from the train, for men were being taken off the train between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and shot by the Constitutional soldiers. There were cases at Cardova, Orizaba and Soledad.

Every soldier now wants to know whether he is to go back to Texas for another period of waiting or will it be back to home stations?

During the month the staff of the expeditionary forces has undergone entire change. The adjutant, Major Evans, left and was relieved by Captain Drum, then Colonel Alvord was ordered to the Philippines and relieved by Major Leach,

28th Inf. Captain Drum was ordered to Leavenworth, being relieved by Captain Eames, 28th Inf. Major Lewis, 19th Inf., was detailed adjutant, 5th Brigade, in addition to his other duties, when Major Leach was relieved.

The board of governors of the Army and Navy Club had its last meeting, perfecting all arrangements for closing its business and evacuating with the rear guard of expeditionary forces. The question now is when do we leave, and where do we go?

VERACRUZANO.

MANEUVERS, 1ST BRIGADE, 1ST DIVISION.

On Sept. 29 the camp at Ellensburg Depot of the organizations of the 1st Brigade of the U.S. Army was broken at an early hour and the troops marched to Brainardsville, N.Y. The tactical situation during the march was that of a convoy in an intensely partisan country. The brigade, less the 2d Cavalry, under Colonel Morton, acted as escort to the train of ninety-six wagons, which the Cavalry attacked at several advantageous points, as the country in this vicinity lends itself admirably to actions of this kind.

On Sept. 30 Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison arrived in camp late in the afternoon to find the troops shivering in a cold, drizzling rain.

On Oct. 1 the 3d Infantry, 2d Cavalry and one battery of the 3d Field Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Dickman, were detached to operate against the remainder of the brigade, under Colonel Mann, in the defense of the crossings of the Chateaugay River near the town of that name. Colonel Dickman's command took up a strong position covering the crossings. This position was finally forced and recall was sounded at the end of a spectacular bayonet charge, which was witnessed from a commanding point by the Secretary of War and General Wood. During the afternoon the Secretary held an informal reception to the officers of the command and watched with interest a drill of the experimental company of 150 men of the 5th Infantry, commanded by Capt. M. B. Stewart. The Secretary seemed much interested in seeing the entire reinforced brigade with its trains and impedimenta going into their camp near Burke. In the afternoon the Secretary left for Washington.

On the morning of Oct. 2 the reinforced brigade had an outpost problem under Colonel Noyes against an imaginary enemy. The department commander, staff and umpires left in the afternoon.

On Oct. 3 the brigade was broken up and its units started for their several stations. The 3d Infantry went west to Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario; the 1st and 3d Battalions of the 29th Infantry to Forts Porter and Niagara, respectively, by rail and marching. The 5th Infantry started on foot to Plattsburg. The headquarters and 2d Battalion of the 29th Infantry started for Albany, via Plattsburg, on foot, at which place they will embark for Governors Island. The 2d Cavalry are marching to Fort Ethan Allen, but owing to an epidemic of infantile paralysis which has been prevalent for several weeks in the city of Burlington and post of Fort Ethan Allen, from which several deaths have resulted, the command will go into camp at South Hero, Vt., until conditions at that station are materially improved. The 2d Battalion, 3d Field Artillery, with Radio Tractor No. 1, entrain at Malone, N.Y., for Harrisburg, Pa., from which place they will march to their station, Fort Myer, Va.

The conclusion of the maneuvers found the brigade in excellent physical condition and a high state of discipline, and in spite of adverse weather conditions it is believed that the maneuvers as a whole were greatly enjoyed by the participants and that valuable tactical and administrative lessons have been learned through these operations. It is interesting to know that the concentration of this reinforced brigade is one of the largest forces of Regulars brought together for the purpose of maneuvers since the Civil War. The strength of the command was approximately 4,200 officers and men.

MARCONI INJUNCTION SUITS.

Lieuts. David I. Hedrick and Penn L. Carroll, Ensigns Josiah O. Hoffman and John M. Sylvester, U.S.N., are named as defendants in an injunction suit brought by the Marconi Wireless Company against the Government, which came before Judge Veeder in the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 7. The injunction was applied for when the Navy Department placed censors in the Marconi station at Sea Gate and closed the company's station at Siasconset, Mass., in September, as a result of President Wilson's desire to preserve strict neutrality. Ex-United States Attorney General John W. Griggs, president and counsel of the Marconi Wireless Company, in explaining the case said:

"The Government filed a motion to dismiss the injunction on the ground that the Brooklyn court has no jurisdiction over the four defendants—the naval censors. It is rather difficult to determine the residence of naval officers. The suit is known as a local suit. It is to enjoin the naval officers from intruding in our station at Sea Gate and to prevent them from interfering with our business there. This is a test case. I shall say before the Court that I regret the Navy Department is not willing to submit the question of the legality of its action to a Federal Court. If this court does not have jurisdiction it will be necessary for us to bring action in the state court. The Government's contention, as I understand, is: This being an extraordinary time, in the absence of laws by Congress or international rules governing neutrality, the President has the power to make such laws, rules or regulations as in his judgment are required. To this we reply that Congress is the sole judge of what our neutrality laws shall be. In brief the issue is: Does Congress or the President have the power to make neutrality laws governing new conditions?"

Justice Veeder on Oct. 8 upheld the contention of the Government, deciding that his court had no jurisdiction in the case. The Government through Solicitor-General Davis, its counsel, held that the proper place for the action to be tried was in the District of Columbia. Mr. Davis contended that the Government did not wish to have the case tried in Brooklyn "because it did not want the responsibility of establishing a precedent whereby its officers may be dragged carelessly all over the country in trial actions of this kind."

A ruling is sought by the Marconi company to cover not only the stations at Sea Gate and Siasconset, but also all stations throughout the country. Mr. Griggs

said his company's business had fallen off a great deal as a result of the censorship.

Judge Veeder in the United States District Court at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Oct. 2 denied the application of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for an injunction restraining Fritz Lowenstein, an engineer, from carrying out his wireless telegraph contracts with the U.S. Navy Department. The company is suing Lowenstein for alleged infringement of its patents, which he supplies to the Navy, but Judge Veeder says that the question of his liability for an accounting is not involved in the motion for an injunction.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

Since our last report the bill for Philippine independence has occupied the attention of the House for several days, and has had earnest opponents as well as advocates. Much interesting history of the American occupation and American uplift of the islands has been quoted, together with solemn warnings of the consequences that may follow a too liberal letting go of the leading strings. Mr. Mann predicted war in the Pacific between Orient and Occident for control of the Pacific. An effort was made to add to the bill a resolution looking toward negotiations for neutralizing the islands. This amendment was defeated. The Philippine slavery charges were also brought into the discussion and documentary evidence given to substantiate the claims heretofore made by Dean Worcester, the late Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines. Mr. Quezon, Resident Commissioner, speaking of the schools and roads built under direction of the Americans, said that all the expense had been met by the Filipinos themselves, either by taxation or direct contribution. One paragraph of the bill was amended to read: "That all the property of the United States in the Philippine Islands is hereby turned over to the Philippine Islands and the legislature thereof excepting such as has been or shall be designated by the President of the United States for military and other reservations."

In the Senate Oct. 5 S. 6497 was reported without amendment. The bill authorizes the President to appoint Lloyd C. Stark subject to examination to the active list of the Navy as an additional number, to take rank with and next after Charles L. Best, lieutenant (j.g.).

The Senate on Oct. 7 passed S.J. Res. 193, to authorize the President to grant leave of absence to two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the government of Brazil as instructors in naval strategy and tactics in the Naval War College of Brazil. This resolution had the endorsement of the Department. The text follows:

Whereas the Republic of Brazil has recently established the Naval War College of Brazil at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and is desirous that two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy of the United States experienced in naval war college work be permitted to serve therein as instructors in naval strategy and tactics; and

Whereas the United States of America wishes to show its friendly feeling for the Republic of Brazil by complying with its desire; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, etc. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to grant leave of absence to not more than two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy of the United States to assist the Republic of Brazil as instructors in naval strategy and tactics in the Naval War College of Brazil, in pursuance of an arrangement to be made between such officers so detailed and the Government of Brazil; and that such officers while absent on such leave be, and they are hereby, authorized to accept from the Government of Brazil the said employment with compensation from the said government: Provided, however, That the permission so given shall be held to terminate at such date as the President may determine. To insure the continuance of this work during such time as may be desirable, the President may have the power of substitution in case of the termination of the detail of an officer for any cause; and that the officers, while so absent in the service of the Republic of Brazil, shall receive no pay or allowances from the U.S. Government.

The Senate on Oct. 7 passed H.J. Res. 241. As amended it provides for the appointment of five members of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.J. Res. 364, Mr. Padgett.—To authorize the President to grant leave of absence to two commissioned officers of the line of the Navy for the purpose of accepting an appointment under the government of Brazil as instructors in naval strategy and tactics in the Naval War College of Brazil. [Same as S.J. Res. 193, passed by Senate.]

H.J. Res. 365, Mr. Levy.—Requesting the President to take such steps as he may deem necessary to have the Republic of Cuba reimburse the United States to the extent of \$6,509,511.26, for expenditures from the United States Treasury made necessary on account of the Army of pacification in Cuba.

H.R. 19090, Mr. Small.—To reimburse the officers and enlisted men of the Revenue Cutter Service and Public Health Service for losses sustained in the wreck of the revenue cutter *Tahoma* in the Aleutian Islands Sept. 20, 1914.

H.R. 19115, Mr. Casey.—To appropriate \$50,000 to erect a suitable monument on the Wyoming battle grounds, on the Susquehanna river, in the state of Pennsylvania, a memorial to the men who fought in the battle known as the Wyoming Massacre.

ADMISSIONS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1915 have been appointed during the past two weeks:

Arkansas—Robert E. Tappan, Helena.

Colorado—Bruce A. Magnan, Denver; Charles L. McGinnis, alternate, Idaho Springs; Wynot R. Irish, alternate, Canon City.

Georgia—Lee Allen, Jr., Americus.

Idaho—Lee F. Jones, Montpelier; Oscar T. Yates, alternate, Boise.

Louisiana—Albert E. Marks, New Orleans; Robert Foster, alternate, Mansfield.

Massachusetts—Clarence L. Adecock, Waltham; Arthur J. Kenny, alternate, Brookline; Michael F. Roche, alternate, Marlborough.

Missouri—Paul E. Hurt, Salisbury; James H. Leusley, alternate, Huntsville.

New Jersey—J. Herbert Wilkinson, alternate, 80 First street, Clifton.

New York—T. A. Fitzpatrick, 825 First street, Rensselaer.

Tennessee—Clyde B. Bell, Gallatin.

Texas—Cyrus F. Smythe, alternate, Thornton; Anderson H. Lumpkin, Texarkana.

Virginia—Ernest L. Stephens, Jr., Martinsville.

Washington—John F. Newland, Jr., Chehalis; Don R. Briley, alternate, Spokane.

THE LATEST LAKE SUBMARINE BOATS.

In a talk about "Modern Instruments of War" before the members of the Brotherhood of the First Presbyterian Church on the evening of Oct. 1 Lieut. W. L. Calhoun, U.S.N., and naval inspector of ordnance in Bridgeport, Conn., said that the officers of Uncle Sam's Navy consider the Lake submarine boat the best in the world, and that Bridgeport should be proud of having it as one of its home products. Lieutenant Calhoun said that in his opinion the Lake boat built in Bridgeport is actually the best in the world, and is so regarded by the officers of the Navy. The submarine G-2, sent down to the Navy several months ago, was the most powerful submarine afloat. The real value of the Lake type over all the other boats was that she submerges on an even keel, and it is that feature that makes it such a favorite with the naval officers. The British submarine tips, and it sometimes has a nasty habit of sticking its nose in the bottom, and when that happened it is Davy Jones for the crew.

The latest submarine can cruise 5,000 miles and travel 100 miles submerged. All naval experts admit that there is no defense against the attacks of the submarine other than flight. At the same time the submarine will not drive out or take the place of the battleship. Some of the governments of Europe, at least England and France, use a mesh net of steel in front of their boats to protect them from the torpedoes of the submarine, but as they have not as yet prevented the torpedoes from striking them the United States has not adopted any net of defense.

If a torpedo struck under the engine room of a man-of-war the boat would sink in five minutes. For one ship to rush to the aid of another struck by a torpedo is absolute suicide. It is never right to risk the lives of thousands to save a few. Submarines travel in pairs or more, and Lieutenant Calhoun believed that in the North Sea affair a short time ago there were more than one German submarine attacking the British cruisers, as one of the boats was struck on the starboard and another was struck on the larboard side. The rule in the U.S. Navy is every man for himself. Of course, there are times when it is allowable to go to the aid of a stricken ship, but such aid must not be inconsistent with any plan of formation and naval tactics when in action, or in a case like the affair in the North Sea.

It is so trying to the eyes and the ears of a crew of a submarine that the crew has to be relieved frequently. When a ship is in a harbor where there are submarines it has little chance, except to keep up steam and get out in a zig-zag fashion. The great disadvantage of a submarine is in its slow speed. Neither in this nor in foreign countries has there yet been devised an engine strong enough to push these submarines rapidly through the water when submerged.

The submarines are the principal defense on the Pacific coast. The naval boats there are not modern, nor the guns powerful, the largest gun being an 8-inch, but the submarines there are powerful.

The Lake Company is building four submarines for the Navy, two in the west, one in Portsmouth and one in Bridgeport.

Lieutenant Calhoun said that the most able aid to a navy is the aeroplane. The fleet that shoots the first is the one that wins the battle. Both the aeroplanes and hydroplanes are the scouts of the fleet. Those air crafts can be lowered or shot off from the runways of a vessel and go scouting and can locate the enemy's ship, and by a prearranged signal can give the exact range. He said that they were the greatest possible aid to war vessels.

BIDS FOR BATTLESHIPS AND ARMOR PLATE.

As was anticipated a reduction in the cost of the construction of battleships and armor plate is shown in the bids opened at the Navy Department on Oct. 6 and 7. The Secretary's efforts to secure competition in bidding for armor plate appeared to have borne fruit, as according to the statements given out at the Department, under the old system of letting contracts the cost of armor plate for the ships would have been \$517,422 more than the bids for the business. There was also quite a reduction in the price at which armor was offered by the bidders as compared with the price paid for the armor of the Pennsylvania. One of the most interesting features of the bids was the estimates submitted by the New York Navy Yard, which were lower than the bids of the private concerns. All of the bids were within the appropriation and indicate that the ship yards are anxious for business, which fact may have much to do with the lower prices offered. Officers at the Navy Department express regret that none of the private ship yards submitted bids for electric drive appliances. Experiments with the Jupiter demonstrated that these appliances would do much to economize power in ships equipped with turbine engines. With electric drives it is possible to run the turbines at a high rate of speed and reduce the speed of the propeller to a point where the greatest amount of power can be developed. It is possible that the Navy Department may require the private concerns to submit supplementary bids for electric drives. The statement which follows was given out at the Navy Department announcing the bids:

Bids for the construction of two of the super dreadnaughts of the California class (California, Mississippi and Idaho), authorized by the present Congress, were opened in the Navy Department Oct. 6. The bids received were as follows:

Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company—One vessel for \$7,195,000, as per Department's designs of hull and machinery, with alternate bids of \$7,150,000 and \$7,115,000, respectively, for a vessel with modified machinery.

New York Shipbuilding Company—One vessel for \$7,250,000, with alternate bids of \$7,175,000 and \$7,350,000, for one vessel, with modified form of machinery.

Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation—One vessel for \$7,440,000, and a second bid for vessel of \$7,540,000, both of Department's design of hull, with bidder's design of machinery of the Curtis type.

William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company—One vessel, Department's design, for \$7,625,000.

The third vessel of this class was authorized to be built at a navy yard. The Secretary on Oct. 6 received the New York Navy Yard's bids for its construction of this vessel, as follows: One vessel, Department's design, \$7,155,300, with an alternate bid for one vessel according to the Department's design of hull and with electric propulsive machinery, \$6,902,859.

When the last public bids were opened, Feb. 18, 1913,

for the battleship Pennsylvania, the contract was placed with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at \$7,260,000, although the Pennsylvania is 600 tons smaller than the vessels of the California class.

These vessels were authorized by Act of Congress approved June 30, 1914. The limit of cost, exclusive of armor and armament, is \$7,800,000 each. They are the largest battleships as yet designed for the U.S. Navy. The plans contemplate vessels of the following dimensions:

Length over all, 624 feet; length between perpendiculars, 600 feet; breadth, extreme, 97 feet 4½ inches; draft, 30 feet; displacement, 32,000 tons; speed, 21 knots. Armament, main battery, twelve 14-inch guns; four submerged torpedo tubes; torpedo defense battery, twenty-two 5-inch rapid fire guns.

The class of battleships immediately preceding the California class—Pennsylvania and Arizona—is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 608 feet; length between perpendiculars, 600 feet; breadth, extreme, 97 feet ½ inch; draft, 28 feet 10 inches; displacement, 31,400 tons.

As witnessing the rapid development in battleship design, the battleship Nevada, launched July 11, 1914, and her sister ship, the Oklahoma, launched March 23, 1914, have the following dimensions: Length over all, 583 feet; length between perpendiculars, 575 feet; breadth, extreme, 95 feet 2½ inches; draft, 28 feet 6 inches; displacement, 27,500 tons; speed, 20.5 knots. Main battery of ten 14-inch guns.

Bids on armor plate for the new battleship California, Mississippi and Idaho were opened Oct. 7 in the library of the Navy Department. These three battleships will require: 22,122 tons of Class A (side) armor; 1,203 tons of Class A-2 (turret) armor; 870 tons of Class B (special treatment plates); 189 tons of Class C armor (bolts and nuts). Bids were as follows:

	A-1	A-2	B	C
Carnegie Steel Co.	\$440.00	\$540.00	\$471.00	\$548.00
Midvale Steel Co.	436.00	486.00	466.00	376.00
Bethlehem Steel Co.	435.00	499.00	466.00	395.00
Carbon Steel Co.				431.20

It will be recalled that when the bids for the battleship Arizona were first opened, the Secretary of the Navy rejected all bids and re-opened the bidding, and about two months later a reduction in the estimates was obtained. The following table embraces the lowest estimates first submitted for the battleship Arizona; the second bids for the Arizona, which were accepted; and the lowest bids submitted Oct. 7:

	A-1	A-2	B	C
Arizona bids	\$454.00	\$518.00	\$496.00	\$586.00
(440.00)	504.00	471.00	448.00	
Present bids	435.00	486.00	466.00	376.00

The savings thereby effected through the difference between present bids and the awards for armor on the Arizona reach the sum of \$150,222; but the results achieved by the insistence of the Secretary of the Navy that contracts for armor would be awarded only in the open field of competition is more evident through a comparison of present figures with those first submitted for armor for the Arizona. Were the Government obliged to purchase the armor prescribed in the specifications opened Oct. 7 at the prices submitted in the first estimates on the Arizona, it would cost \$517,422 more.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Tacoma will remain based on Cape Haitien for the present.

The Dubuque has been placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

The Beale, at Norfolk, has been ordered to Philadelphia Yard for docking.

The Georgia and New Jersey, now in Haitian waters, have been ordered to Hampton Roads.

The flag of the Commander, Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Vermont, to the Minnesota.

The Orion was placed in reserve Oct. 7, 1914, at Norfolk.

The Jason was placed in full service at Norfolk Oct. 7, 1914.

Upon the arrival of the Minnesota on the East Coast of Mexico the Virginia will proceed from Vera Cruz, to Hampton Roads.

The New Orleans, at San Francisco, will proceed on Oct. 11 to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., for docking and repairs.

The U.S.S. Jason has been ordered placed in full service at Norfolk and the Orion ordered placed in reserve at Norfolk.

Upon the arrival of the Rhode Island at Vera Cruz the North Dakota will proceed from the East Coast of Mexico to Guantanamo and thence to Hampton Roads.

The Stewart was placed in reserve at Mare Island Oct. 7, 1914, detached from the active division and attached to the reserve division of the Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

The Prairie, after having discharged stores to the vessels in San Domingan waters, has been ordered to proceed to Newport, R.I., for duty as flagship of the Submarine Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet.

The Des Moines, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, has been ordered to proceed on Oct. 15 to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. The San Diego will remain at the navy yard, Mare Island, under repairs until Nov. 15.

The Preble was placed in full commission at Mare Island Oct. 7, 1914, detached from the reserve division and attached to the active division of the Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

There will be no formal review of the Atlantic Fleet this year. It was announced Oct. 7 that Rear Admiral Fletcher, commander-in-chief of the fleet, had reported that in view of the absence of many vessels in Mexican and West Indian waters it would be impracticable to have a review.

The U.S.S. New York arrived at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., Oct. 5, after six months' service in Mexican waters. She was at once put in drydock. Her hull will be scraped and painted and she will be made ready for steaming trials. She will remain at New York until about Oct. 15.

A successful test of a torpedo against a steel net used as a protection by many foreign warships against torpedoes took place in Coddington Cove, Newport, R.I., Oct. 7, under the direction of Comdr. John K. Robison, U.S.N., commanding the Naval Torpedo Station. The torpedo was discharged from the torpedoboat Morris

while running at eighteen knots. It steered a true course for the target, pierced the steel meshes of the net and exploded against the mass of steel, cement and iron temporarily erected a number of feet behind the net for the experiment. The torpedo used was an old Bliss-Leavitt model which had been injured in previous practice. It was loaded with 210 pounds of guncotton. Certain modifications of standard practice, such as a modified character of explosive, were used in the experiment.

Twenty-seven cadets were graduated Oct. 5 from the New York State Nautical School, aboard the U.S.S. Newport, moored at East Twenty-fourth street, New York city. The first graduate in the engineering department was Steven Douglas Falkenburg, who received an Ashcroft planimeter, a prize awarded by the board of governors. The other graduates who received prizes were George Stoehr, John Bowman Leitch, Leyland Beveridge Holly, George E. Rosentreter, Alfred O. Suessmuth, Edward P. White, Jr., Bruno H. Altengarten and Eugene W. Wheeler. There were two divisions of graduates, eighteen receiving diplomas for completing their studies in the deck department, nine in the engineering department. The first honor graduate in the deck department was William J. Regue, who received the prize, a gold watch from the Colonial Dames. The address to the graduates was made by Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education. Among the other speakers were Commo. J. W. Miller, chairman of the board of governors of the school; Mrs. William V. S. Beekman, representing the Colonial Dames of the state of New York; Capt. George L. Norton, of the board of governors, and Capt. James R. Driggs, commanding the Newport.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The 24th Company of Marines left Vera Cruz Oct. 4 on board the U.S.S. North Dakota for Guantanamo, Cuba. There were 120 men in the company.

It is understood that a battalion of marines will be on duty at the San Diego Exposition from its opening to its close. In all probability a battalion from the 4th Regiment, in command of Major John T. Myers, will be selected for this duty.

Lieut. Edwin N. McClellan, U.S.M.C., has been detached from the 5th Regiment of Marines and assigned to the Adjutant General's Department. He will continue his studies at the War College at Washington.

After four years and three months' service as aid to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Capt. William G. Fay has been ordered relieved from duty at the Marine Corps headquarters and assigned to command the marines at the naval station of Guantanamo. He will be succeeded at headquarters by Capt. Thomas Holcomb, Jr., U.S.M.C. During his service at the headquarters Captain Fay has made many friends, not only in the Navy, but among officials of the Government at Washington. He has taken a special interest in target practice and has done much to bring the Marine Corps up to its present high standard in that respect. His successor, Captain Holcomb, is also an enthusiastic believer in the general training of the Marine Corps in target practice. He is himself one of the best marksmen in the corps, having won an international trophy.

DEFENSE OF CIVIL WAR SOLDIERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with deep indignation that portion of the letter from Brig. Gen. McCosky Butt, N.G.N.Y., published in the JOURNAL of Oct. 3, in which he accuses certain officers and soldiers of the Union Army of perpetrating outrages upon the Confederates during our Civil War; and I am surprised that you, who must know that these allegations of General Butt are untrue, should have permitted them to pass unchallenged. What could be more extravagant or farther from the truth than his statement that "the performances of Sherman's 'bummers' is without rival in the history of war?" It is well known that the sole object of those "bummers" was pillage, not murder or outrage upon women, and that if, incidentally, a few houses were burnt and a few acts of violence were committed by them they were the exception, and were trivial as compared with the atrocities visited by the German army upon the people of Belgium, to say nothing of the other infamies with which "the history of war" of the last two hundred years is crowded.

General Butt says that it seems to him that the burning of Columbia was as bad as Louvain, though he admits that the responsibility for it has not yet been determined. General Sherman and other officers who were present declared that the fire which destroyed a part of Columbia had been lighted by the Confederates to destroy huge piles of cotton bales in the streets and that houses were burning before his men entered the city; also that his army on their arrival did all in their power to subdue the conflagration. But even if Columbia had been destroyed by Sherman's order, how absurd to compare the act with that of the Germans at Louvain! Moreover, Columbia was a small country town, void of all architectural beauty, with only one building, the State Capitol, worthy of preservation, while all the world knows and mourns the beauty of lost Louvain.

When General Sheridan said that after his raid in the Shenandoah Valley a crow in flying through it would have to take his rations with him, he meant that he had seized or consumed all the foodstuffs and forage that he could find, to prevent the enemy from getting it; but he did not molest the inhabitants and he must have left them some food, for no one ever heard of starvation among them, and Mosby was able to maintain his command in the valley till the end of the war; while thousands of Belgians have been driven from their homes, some of them have actually died of starvation, and the rest are dependent upon charity. I cannot understand what could have caused Gen. McCosky Butt to so slander the loyal defenders of the Union.

VINDEX.

Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, 1914.

Detectives in Baltimore, Md., are looking for a suave young man, of attractive appearance, who passed bogus checks on Oct. 1 on McDowell and Company, 217 North Charles street, and W. E. Jones, 330 North Charles street. Representing himself as Lieut. Richard Wainwright, Jr., son of Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., he presented himself to clerks at McDowell's and Jones', saying that his sister was to be married and he came to

Baltimore to buy wedding presents for her. At McDowell's he bought artistic rugs to the value of \$418, giving Frederick L. Roden, the clerk, a check for \$450. "Ship the rugs to my quarters at Portsmouth, Va." Roden was advised by the supposed naval officer's son. Later he went to Jones's art galleries, where he selected several paintings, costing \$270. He gave a check for \$300 in payment, receiving \$30 in cash. Both of the checks were returned several days later from the People's Bank, of Savannah, marked "no funds—certifications forgeries."

According to a plan arranged at a meeting of the Naval Academy Class of 1881, the body of Col. Franklin J. Moses, U.S.M.C., was buried in a plot which has been set aside for the class in Arlington by an order of the War Department. All of the members of the class are to be buried in this plot whether dying in the Service or in private life. Fifteen members of the class attended the funeral as pallbearers. They included Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts; Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps; Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C.; Capt. John A. Hoogewerff, Capt. Edward E. Capehart, U.S.N.; Commodore R. P. Forshaw, Commander of New York Naval Militia; Comdr. Martin A. Anderson, U.S.N., retired; W. W. Russell, ex-United States Minister to Venezuela; Mr. James C. Colwell, Washington, D.C.; Mr. O. E. Weller, Baltimore, Md.; Comdr. W. W. White, U.S.N., retired; Mr. Charles W. Stewart, librarian of the Navy Department; Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., retired; Capt. H. B. Wilson, Paymr. Samuel Bryan, U.S.N. Chaplain William G. Cassard, U.S.N., of the Naval Academy, conducted the exercises at the Marine Barracks and at the grave. The firing squad at the grave was composed of a company of marines, and the 5th Cavalry from Fort Myer acted as an escort.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels left Washington Oct. 9 for New York, where he will be the guest of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. In the morning he will go through the Edison works and in the afternoon Mr. Edison will visit the New York Navy Yard and some of the warships in port. The principal topic to be discussed by the Secretary and the inventor is the future of submarines. The Secretary is making the trip at the request of Mr. Edison. The inventor, it is said, has never inspected a battleship, and he has become interested in warships.

The repair of the radio station at Tuckerton, N.J., is progressing. An American made sending machine has been installed for the apparatus that was disabled as the result of an unavoidable accident in September last. The resumption of business will depend upon the success of the new machine.

Capt. J. J. Knapp, U.S.N., who has been in command of the U.S.S. Connecticut, has been ordered to report to the president of the Naval Examining and Naval Retiring Board in Washington, D.C., for duty as a member of both boards.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. George Barnett—Commandant U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those of the same vessels given in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Glacier, arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 6.
Chancery, arrived at Jolo, P.I., Oct. 6.
Bainbridge, arrived at Manila, P.I., Oct. 7.
Dale, arrived at Iloilo, P.I., Oct. 7.
Arkansas, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 7.
Celtic and Des Moines, arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 7.
Utah, arrived on Southern Drill Grounds Oct. 7.
Justin, sailed from San Diego for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 7.
Prairie, arrived at Santo Domingo City, Santo Domingo, Oct. 7.
Albany, sailed from Guaymas for Santa Rosalia, Mexico, Oct. 7.
North Carolina, sailed from Beirut, Syria, for Alexandria, via Latakia.
Pompey, arrived at Cebu, P.I., Oct. 8.
Lebanon, arrived at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 8.
Smith, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., Oct. 8.
Macdonough, arrived at Newport, R.I., Oct. 8.
Prairie, sailed Oct. 8 from San Domingo City for Guanamano.
Rhode Island, arrived Oct. 8 at Vera Cruz.
Patuxent, sailed Oct. 8 from Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads.
North Dakota, sailed Oct. 8 from Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads, via Guanamano.
Albany, arrived Oct. 8 at Santa Rosalia.
Jupiter, arrived Oct. 8 at Balboa.
Perry, sailed Oct. 8 from Mare Island for San Diego.
H-2 and H-3, arrived Oct. 9 at Mare Island.
Cincinnati, sailed Oct. 9 from Nanking for Shanghai.
Arkansas and Yankton, sailed Oct. 9 from Hampton Roads for Southern Drill Grounds.
Terry, arrived Oct. 9 at Boston.
Perkins, arrived Oct. 9 at President Roads.
Ontario and Uncas, arrived Oct. 9 at Charleston.
New Hampshire, sailed Oct. 9 from New York for Chesapeake Bay.
Beale, sailed Oct. 9 from Philadelphia for Newport.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Oct. 5, 1914.
Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.
Lieut. Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston to be a commander from July 1, 1914.
The following assistant surgeons in the Medical Reserve Corps to be assistant surgeons from Oct. 2, 1914: Charles E. Treibly, William W. Hargrave, Charles S. Stephenson and Roscoe M. Waterhouse.
Summerfield M. Taylor, Texas, to be an assistant surgeon in the Medical Reserve Corps from Sept. 28, 1914.
Paymr. Walter B. Izard to be a pay inspector from July 19, 1914.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Oct. 1, 1914.
Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.
Lieut. Comdr. David W. Todd to be a commander.
Lieut. William W. Galbraith to be a lieutenant commander.
Lieut. John V. Babcock to be a lieutenant commander.

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Chief Mach. F. P. Mugan detached Montana; to home and wait orders.

Mach. J. A. Newell detached Illinois; to Montana.

Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

OCT. 7.—P.A. Surg. R. C. Heiner detached naval station, Guantanamo; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

Asst. Surg. C. S. Stephenson, M.R.C., to Asiatic Station.

Paymr. D. G. McRitchie to Georgia.

Gun. Arthur Langfield detached naval torpedo station; to Asiatic Station.

Chief Mach. S. L. Wartman detached Georgia; to home and wait orders.

Mach. W. R. Gardner detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Georgia.

OCT. 8.—Comdr. L. A. Bostwick detached command Nashville; to General Board, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. P. N. Olmsted detached navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.; to command Nashville.

Ensign J. C. Jones detached receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.; to Louisiana.

Ensign Laurence Wild detached Louisiana; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Ensign W. H. O'Brien detached Stewart; to Paul Jones.

P.A. Paymr. E. H. Van Patten detached Georgia; to navy yard, Norfolk.

Chief Btzn. J. D. Walsh to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis.

Chief Btzn. Christian Crone detached command Lebanon; to home and wait orders.

Chief Gun. J. A. Martin to navy yard, Washington, D.C.

Chief Gun. R. M. O'Connor to naval torpedo station, Newport.

Mach. C. S. Padgett detached receiving ship at Norfolk; to Birmingham.

Cable from Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet, Shanghai, China, Oct. 8, 1914.

Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Cage to Monocacy.

Ensign H. N. Geisenhoff detached El Cano; to Monocacy.

Note.—Carp. M. E. Carroll, retired, died at Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 8, 1914.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 6.—Capt. Thomas Holcomb, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to Headquarters Marine Corps.

First Lieut. E. N. McClellan detached duty 5th Regiment; to resume duties in office of Judge Advocate General of the Navy.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

OCT. 3.—Capt. G. L. Carden temporarily detached Mohawk, detailed for duty in connection with Panama-Pacific Exposition.

OCT. 5.—First Lieut. of Engrs. C. S. Root ordered to Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

OCT. 7.—Senior Capt. W. E. Reynolds and 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd ordered to proceed Seattle, Wash., by steamer.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

The Yamacraw Sept. 29 rendered the necessary assistance to the American schooner Henry J. Smith, of New York, who had lost her port anchor.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. South Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Seattle, Wash.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate T. Winstrup. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Depot, South Baltimore, Md. Out of commission.

McCULLOCH—1st Lieut. J. A. Alger. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. H. Wheeler. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. On Alaskan cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Bar Harbor, Me.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Depot, South Baltimore, Md., out of commission.

SENECA—Capt. F. A. Lewis. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Neah Bay, Wash.

THERETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, T.H.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. G. Berry. Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGAL—Capt. H. G. Hamlet. Seattle, Wash.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. H. E. Camden. Galveston, Texas.

WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. H. B. West. Mobile, Ala.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, jr. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson. Savannah, Ga.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 6, 1914.

Mrs. Ira A. Haynes has returned from a month's stay at Hurricane Lodge, N.Y. Major H. L. Pettus, after a long illness, arrived with Mrs. Pettus last week from Montrose, Pa., where they spent the greater part of the summer. Mrs. Nugent and daughter have arrived from Fishers Island, where they spent three months. Mrs. William R. Nichols and daughter reached the post last week from Hyannis, Cape Cod, with Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Nichols' mother, who will be here for two weeks. In her honor Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman gave a dinner on Wednesday. Other guests were Mrs. James Totten, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols, Lieuts. Samuel H. Tilghman and Philip G. Blackmore.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick had a dinner for Mrs. Stevens, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols and Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Capt. and Mrs. Albert L. Rhoades and three children are home from the mountains of New Hampshire. Mrs. James M. Williams, Miss Williams and Mrs. Williams, sr., are back from a visit to New York city. Mrs. Ira Crocker, of Portland, Maine, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Paul H. Herman. Mrs. Kimberly, Misses Ann Brown, Bessie and Helen Kimberly have returned from Goshen, Va., where they spent September. Miss Isabelle Mendell, of Detroit, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage. In her honor Mrs. Gage gave an auction party Tuesday and for Mesdames Furman E. McCammon, John P. Smith, George A. Wildrick, Paul H. Herman, Walter P. Boatwright, Francis P. Hardaway and William R. Nichols. Prizes were won by Mrs. McCammon and Mrs. Wildrick. Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan, Mrs. Bradley and Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker left last night for a ten days' stay in New York. Chaplain and Mrs. Alfred A. Pruden are away on a motor trip to extend through the month of October. During his absence we will have no services in the post chapel. Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Van Mater, of Norfolk, were guests of honor at a bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Paul H. Herman for Mesdames Philip S. Gage, John P. Smith, Thomas T. Knox, George A. Wildrick, William R. Nichols. Prizes were won by Mrs. Knox and Miss Mendell. Miss Virginia Perkins, of Norfolk, spent the weekend with Capt. and Mrs. James Totten.

Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman gave a dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Paul H. Herman, Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols. Fire, of undetermined origin, destroyed a storehouse and badly damaged the bakery last week. The entire soldier fire-fighting brigade responded to a general fire alarm. The total damage will reach several thousand dollars.

Several battleships have been going in and out of Hampton Roads for two weeks and caused many of the wives of officers



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on those ships to visit Monroe. Among the Navy women here are Mesdames Allan Stewart, G. E. Maynard, J. M. Brister, E. C. Raguet, M. Hartigan, Albert Gleaves, W. A. Borgeson, J. H. Comfort, H. E. Stengle, R. W. McNeely, R. A. Luby and the Misses Gleaves. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander J. Stuart are home after a three months' leave. On Saturday Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a club supper for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Claude E. Brigham, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Mrs. Fowler is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ira A. Haynes. On Monday Mrs. George A. Wildrick was hostess at an auction party for Mesdames George P. Hawes, Claude E. Brigham, Philip S. Gage, John P. Smith, John S. Williams, William R. Nichols, Paul H. Herman and Miss Isabelle Mendell. Prizes were won by Mrs. Gage and Miss Mendell.

Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Nichols gave a supper for Mrs. Ira Crocker, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick. Miss Clementine Brownell, of Baltimore, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig. In her honor Mrs. Koenig gave a thimble party for Mesdames Eli E. Bennett, Donald M. Ashbridge, Furman E. McCammon, Augustus Norton, John M. Campbell and Miss Nones. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter P. Boatwright left on Thursday for New York city. Lieutenant Boatwright returned to-day and Mrs. Boatwright will remain there a week longer with her mother and sister.

Mrs. H. L. Pettus has her sister and niece, Mrs. and Miss Robinson, of Mobile, visiting her. Mrs. Raybold, of Delaware City, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Donald M. Ashbridge. Lieut. and Mrs. Philip S. Gage gave a club supper Saturday for Miss Isabelle Mendell, Miss Clementine Brownell, Lieut. Oscar C. Warner and Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig. Lieut. and Mrs. Hugo E. Pitz have Miss Pitz and Mrs. Kloepck, of Green Bay, Wis., visiting them.

A most commendable work has just been carried through here, through the efforts of Chaplain Pruden. A house, consisting of six rooms, including a bath room, electric lights and heating apparatus, has been built from contributions entirely from the enlisted men of this post and presented to Mrs. Zephyr, widow of Sergeant Major Zephyr, who committed suicide about six weeks ago. The insurance and taxes on the house were paid up to three years.

Mrs. Thomas T. Knox has returned from a short visit to Washington. Mrs. Frederick Coleman is with her daughter, Mrs. Clifton C. Carter, after summering at Monterey.

A picked team from this post beat team composed of the Woodmen of the World last Saturday on Horowitz Park, Newport News, by a score of 15 to 3.

FORT FLAGLER NOTES.

Fort Flagler, Wash., Sept. 25, 1914.

Mrs. Gardiner and little daughter, Edith, left this morning for their home in Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Gardiner has made many friends during her short visit at this post. Last Friday Capt. and Mrs. Hughes had dinner for Mrs. Gardiner, Major and Mrs. Cloke, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison, Miss Treat and the Misses Hilda and Josephine Eisenbeis.

The officers and ladies of the post had their first bowling party on Monday evening, adjourning to the post exchange for refreshments.

Lieut. and Mrs. Schrader gave a series of dinner parties; on Tuesday their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Lamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore and Dr. and Mrs. Oliver; on Wednesday covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Mrs. Gardiner, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison and Miss Madeline Treat. Mrs. Oliver entertained on Wednesday with a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gardiner, and for Mesdames Cloke, Wilson and Thiele, of this post, and Hayden, Bartlett, Kimmel and Herring, from Fort Worden, and Mrs. Clark, from Port Townsend. First prize was won by Mrs. Bartlett, the guest prize was awarded to Mrs. Gardiner.

Mrs. Cloke and Mrs. Gardiner were luncheon guests of Mrs. Hayden at Fort Worden on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Moore had dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Cloke, Mrs. Gardiner, Capt. and Mrs. Lamson and Lieutenant Scott. Harold Cloke and Edith Gardiner were baptized at the post chapel Friday morning, Chaplain Easterbrook officiating. On Friday afternoon Mrs. Lamson entertained with a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Gardiner and for Mesdames Hayden, Bartlett, Kimmel and Herring, from Fort Worden, Cloke, Moore, Harrison and Miss Madeline Treat. Prizes were won by Mesdames Hayden, Bartlett and Gardiner.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., Oct. 4, 1914.

Mrs. McKay gave a bridge luncheon Friday in honor of Miss Grace Shepherd and for Mesdames Sidney Arscott, Richard Rubincan, Lewis Todhunter, Oscar Davison, Sherwood Crocker, John Hendricks, A. G. Travers. Prize-winners were Mrs. Davison and Miss Shepherd. Miss Williamson, guest of Mrs. Juene McGrath on Friday entertained Mesdames Wyke, Bernheim, Juene McGrath, Herr, Graham and Mallory.

Mrs. McKay attended a bridge party in Denver given by Mrs. Lewis Todhunter in honor of Miss Grace Shepherd on Saturday. Mrs. Lafayette Campbell on Thursday had a tea in honor of Mrs. T. N. Gimperling, wife of Lieutenant Gimperling, 6th Inf., Mrs. Robert N. Getty and Mrs. Dade, wife of Major Dade. From the fort were Mesdames Gambrell, Nelson and True.

Captain Waring and his bride will arrive Oct. 5 from Fort Leavenworth and will occupy quarters at the Officers' Club until their house is ready. Lieutenant Robinson left Saturday for Hot Springs, Ark. Miss Booraem, of Denver, is house guest of Miss May Rowell. Lieutenant Graham has returned from San Francisco, whither he conducted a detachment of recruits.

WHERE TO GET RELIABLE WAR NEWS

The Army and Navy Journal is the ONLY paper in the United States whose reports of the European war are strictly professional, stripped of all sensational, unconfirmed rumors and other misleading matter, thus enabling its readers to follow intelligently the progress of events from week to week.

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wife of Major Bloomberg. Mrs. Bloomberg and Mrs. Knight were stationed together in Manila.

Lieut. and Mrs. Leland Wadsworth, jr., and little Miss Dixie Bell Olvis, daughter of Mrs. Wadsworth, have arrived from an extended visit in the East and are guests of Mrs. Wadsworth's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bell, of the city. Mrs. Thom Catron gave a luncheon Wednesday in honor of Miss Lucille Matthews and for Miss Fuller. Mrs. Eugene Ely, Misses Lottie and Lydia Fuller. Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and Mrs. Arthur Caine, of Atchison, Kas., were guests of friends in Kansas City Thursday. Mrs. T. H. Cunningham has left for York, Pa., to visit Miss Eleanor Bonham for several weeks.

Mrs. L. Foerster has gone to Walsenburg, Colo., to join Captain Foerster, who is on duty there with the 5th U.S. Cavalry. Major Timothy O'Keefe, chaplain, U.S.A., of Alcatraz, Cal., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Keefe, and sisters, Misses Dorothea and Josephine O'Keefe. Major and Mrs. J. K. Miller gave a dinner at Hurlie's Saturday for Major and Mrs. O. W. Farr, Capt. and Mrs. R. H. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Nuttman, Mrs. George W. Stewart and Major S. A. Cheney. Mrs. Jesse Holmes, after spending the summer here as the guest of her mother, Mrs. A. F. Neely, has left for Texas City, to join Captain Holmes, after a stay of a few days with Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey at Jefferson Barracks.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 3, 1914.

Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th Cav., has been assigned to the 6th Cavalry Brigade, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. Mrs. McNamee, who went East last month to place her eldest son in school in Washington, D.C., will join Major McNamee in Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. John M. Thompson, 13th Cav., came to El Paso this week from Columbus, N.M. Lieutenant Thompson has been quite ill with malarial fever and was brought to a local hospital for treatment. Mrs. Thompson will visit her mother, Mrs. E. A. Adams, while here.

Lieut. and Mrs. Max Sullivan, 6th Inf., have returned to the district from a month spent with relatives in Minnesota. W. D. Conrad, of Gila Bend, Ariz., is the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Casper W. Conrad, at the garrison. The regimental band of the 20th Infantry furnished the music for the week-end dance of the Country Club. Lieuts. Harrison C. Browne and Z. L. Drolling, 16th Inf., have returned to their regiment in the district after a month spent hunting in the Yellowstone Park, Wyo. They reported the killing of some big game.

Lieut. Charles K. Nulsen, 16th Inf., has returned from San Francisco, where he was married on Sept. 15 to Miss Marion Long, of that city. The bride, however, will not come to El Paso until after the maneuvers, the middle of this month. Mrs. George W. Moses gave an informal afternoon recently for Mesdames Lewis M. Koehler, David R. Anthony, Casper W. Cole, Ben Lear and Howard R. Hickok. Capt. Casper W. Conrad celebrated his birthday anniversary this week with an informal star dinner party for Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. George H. Morgan, Majors W. R. Sample, Lewis M. Koehler, M. M. McNamee, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, George W. Moses, Robert W. Mearns and Ben Lear, jr.

Lieut. William S. Hensley has returned from Fort Riley, Kas., where he left Mrs. Hensley and his mother, Mrs. E. J. Vineyard, occupying their quarters. After a short term of duty with his regiment at Columbus, N.M., Lieutenant Hensley will proceed to Fort Riley for duty with the Army Riding School.

For the military tournament next week at Washington Park both officers and enlisted men have entered the lists. There will be representatives from the 12th Infantry, stationed at Nogales, Ariz., from the 13th Cavalry at Columbus, N.M., and from the 15th Cavalry, 6th and 16th and 20th Infantries, stationed in the district.

It is expected that all the barracks for the enlisted men comprised in the enlargement of the garrison will be completed and ready to be moved into by the middle of November, as it is close upon a year since the construction was begun. The officers' quarters, numbering some twenty sets of bungalows, are all completed and the low bungalow style of house standing beside a tall, three-story brick certainly looks incongruous.

Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., gave an informal dinner party on Sunday in the city. Mrs. Teresa Dean, Major John L. Hines, Capt. M. L. Crimmins and Lieut. W. H. Simpson were the guests at an informal tea given on Saturday by Mrs. A. Kraft, of Chihuahua, Mexico.

Companies E, F, G and H, 20th Inf., that accompanied the Mexican prisoners from Fort Wingate to Eagle Pass, Texas, have returned and gone into camp at this garrison, with the other battalion of the regiment: the remainder of the regiment will also take station at this post as soon as their detached service with the Mexicans is completed, which will no doubt be quite soon. Capt. Charles L. McKain, 20th Inf., has gone to Fort Douglas, Utah, the former station of the regiment, to spend a leave. The officers belonging to the Mexican prison camp were detained at the Fort Wingate camp while General Castro Quevedo and the bandit, Castillo, were brought to this garrison and are being held under a strong guard of the 20th Infantry.

Gen. John J. Pershing gave an informal dinner at the Paso del Norte Hotel Saturday. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Mrs. D. R. Anthony and Col. E. St. J. Greble. Major and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, accompanied by the latter's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, of Leavenworth, left this week for Fort Riley, where Major Koehler will take a course in riding.

It is thought probable at this writing that the annual maneuvers to be held at this point beginning Oct. 15 may include all the troops, some 35,000, in the Southern Department. If this is done the troops will remain here for a month. There are already 4,000 soldiers at this point. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding the department, will also be present.

The course of the European war is being closely followed by officers of the U.S. Army. Those at this post who will lecture on various topics during the month include Capt. Bryan Conrad, L. C. Duncan, George W. Moses, Ben Lear, jr., C. W. Cole; maps of Europe have been furnished by the War College for the study.

In the battle for the featherweight championship at this

garrison on Thursday evening by the 15th Cavalry Athletic Association Pvt. Johnny Papke, the champion, clashed with Private Day, 13th Cav., knocking him out in the fourth round of a ten-round bout and carrying off the honors again, to the delight of many who had bet on him as the victor.

Col. and Mrs. Omar Bundy, 16th Inf., held an informal reception at their home in the Lucerne apartments in the city on Thursday evening. Following the reception dancing was enjoyed on the roof garden, which was beautifully decorated. All the officers and ladies of the regiment were in attendance to greet their commanding officer and his charming wife. Capt. and Mrs. Charles L. McKain, 20th Inf., are receiving congratulations on the birth of a little daughter on the last of September at Fort Douglas, Utah, where Captain McKain is on leave.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 3, 1914.

Col. William D. Crosby, at Fort Wingate, N.M., for two months, returned to the post Sunday. On the St. Anthony roof garden Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. George W. Van Deusen had as guests Major and Mrs. Roife, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Boniface, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Landa, Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen and Major H. M. Morrow. The hosts for another party were Lieut. A. B. Johnson and Lieutenant Crane. Mrs. Matt C. Bristol returned to the post Wednesday from an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. Hoffman, in California. A number of social affairs have been given this week to honor Miss Josephine Heard, who will be married to Mr. Rawlin Colquitt Oct. 7. Miss Eleanor Bliss gave a luncheon for the bridal party on Monday. The place cards depicted a colonial bride and groom, and the plate favors were small baskets tied with pink maline and filled with bonbons. Covers were laid for Misses Josephine Heard, Georgine Florian, Alice Jonas, Amy and Marguerite Heard and the hostess. On Saturday Miss Lenchen Schoborg gave a box party at the Majestic, followed by luncheon at the Travis Club, in honor of Miss Josephine Heard. Other guests from the post were Misses Mary Colquitt, Eleanor Bliss, Alice Jonas and Amy and Marguerite Heard. Col. and Mrs. Guy Carleton and Miss Nellie Carleton, who have been in Brownsville for several months, returned to Fort Sam Houston Tuesday. Colonel Carleton has gone to Fort Riley for ten weeks. Miss Alice Jonas, of New Jersey, is spending a month or more as the guest of Miss Eleanor Bliss at Fort Sam Houston. Miss Mary Colquitt, of Austin, arrived Saturday to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Heard for the Colquitt-Heard wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Ellis, guests of Major and Mrs. Gray, left Wednesday for San Francisco, where Lieutenant Ellis will be stationed. Captain Seacane left Thursday for his new station at El Paso. Colonel Augustus P. Blockson went to Brownsville on Monday to take the place of Col. Guy Carleton, ordered to Fort Riley.

A soldiers' smoker was held at the post gymnasium Wednesday night. It included six bouts and was the classiest entertainment of the kind ever offered at the post. The feature bout between Sergeant Beatty and Jack Shelton was fought to a draw. Sergeant Beatty holds the championship of the Philipines. Shelton is a San Antonio boy.

Miss Amy Heard, who has been visiting her brother at Fort Clark for two months, returned on Saturday. Lieut. R. B. Barnitz, up from Fort Clark on leave, left on Saturday. Dr. G. E. Stallman left Wednesday on a month's leave before sailing for Honolulu for station. Army officers registered this week were Lieuts. C. B. Hazelton, Terry Allen and H. C. Hale, of Eagle Pass, Lieut. A. R. Emery, of Texas City, and Lieut. Col. J. E. McMahon, en route to station, Honolulu. Capt. J. J. Boniface left Friday for Hot Springs for treatment. Miss Olive Gray left Thursday for a two months' stay in the East. Lieut. and Mrs. Hammond gave a dinner Friday before the hop in honor of Misses Hazel and Gladys Van Deusen, who will be débutantes this winter. Presaging the coming Hallowe'en the table decorations were pumpkin jack o' lanterns. The guests included Misses Octavia Bullis, Marie Thayer, Dorothy Bingham, Isabel Crosby and Captain Fassett, Hennessy, Ferris, Lieuts. A. B. Johnson, McMahon, Newman and McIntosh, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Capt. and Mrs. Stephens. Lieut. E. L. Zane and Lieut. E. V. Heidi are in the post on short leaves. On Tuesday Lieut. A. R. Emery left for Fort Riley commanding the target team. Major W. S. McNair was in from Leon Springs for a week-end visit. Capt. J. D. Kilbrett returned from leave this week. Chaplain B. W. Perry and wife, away on leave for two months, returned on Wednesday.

Lieut. John W. Pratt is up from Fort Clark with a sick child. Col. and Mrs. Sibley are spending a few days with Gen. and Mrs. Bliss.

MANILA AND FORT WILLIAM McKinLEY.

Manila, P.I., Aug. 24, 1914.

Mrs. Hagood entertained at bridge and luncheon Tuesday for Mesdames Hoyle, Clarke, Johnson, Frazier, Ruggles, Morgan, Saleby, Carter, Lahm, McNeil, Bartlett, Page, Holliday, Shannon, Riley, Gracie, Bernard, Schmittner, Christian and F. B. Jones. Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Morgan assisted at the coffee urn and punch bowl. Col. and Mrs. Zalinski have taken the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Penrose, on Calle Gral Luna. Mrs. Hughes was hostess at cards Thursday. At refreshments she was assisted by Mrs. Ruggles and Mrs. Casad. The guests included Mesdames Hoyle, Shannon, Reynolds, Coulter, Cusack, Riley, Barzynski, Baldwin, Perry, Gracie, Edie, Saleby, Holliday, Page, Sleeper, F. B. Jones, Clarkson, McNeil and Miss Miller.

Miss Miller gave a bridge tea Saturday for Mesdames Hoyle, Cusack, Christian, Mowry, Gracie, Leask, Rentiers, Main, Morgan, Hagood, F. B. Jones, Saleby and Ruggles. Mrs. Gracie was hostess Saturday for six tables of bridge and a number of other guests for buffet luncheon. Assisting at refreshments were Mesdames Perry, Thornburg and Schmittner. Other guests were Mesdames Hoyle, F. B. Jones, Allaire, Wing, Baldwin, Barzynski, Hagood, McNeil, Page, Frazier, Morgan, Thomas Johnson, Crain, Saleby, W. H. Johnson, Hughes, Frier, Ruggles, Burton, Stone, Misses Yates, Miller and Stone.

Mrs. Stewart had a card party Tuesday for Mesdames Hoyle, Andrews, Hampton and Cole. Captain Battle, Lieutnants Fletcher, Wise and Sandeford, of the 8th Infantry, entertained at the bachelor quarters in Cuartel de Espana Friday with a dancing party preceded by tea, which was chaperoned by Mrs. Gurovitz. Dancing was enjoyed.

The 6th and 8th Companies, Phil. Scouts, have been relieved from duty at Bagumbayan Storehouses, Manila, and ordered to Camp John Hay for station. For the past year there have been scout troops in Manila, but when these companies are gone there will be none remaining. The garrison at Camp John Hay now consists of the 2d Battalion, Phil. Scouts, under command of Major L. I. A. Chapman, P.S., and Co. D, 13th Inf., under command of Capt. P. W. Davison. Orders have been issued for the 7th Cavalry at Fort William McKinley to exchange stations with the 8th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg. The entire 2d Field Artillery will also be stationed at the latter post. During the months of September and October both the Cavalry regiments will engage in practice in the Cavalry Field Service Regulations.

Torrential rains during the past forty-eight hours have caused the Pasig to overflow at many points and inundated large sections of the city. The grounds of the Governor General's palace are seven inches under water.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the Governor General, entertained Wednesday morning for about forty ladies, among them being Mesdames Barry, Hoyle, Frier, Ruggles, Hagood, Shannon, Allaire, Zalinski, Weaver and Sands. The guests assembled about ten o'clock and for over an hour engaged in trimming hats, which when completed were numbered and displayed in an adjoining room. Here they were voted on and Mrs. Lawrence won first prize, Mrs. Barry second, others winning prizes being Mrs. Frier and Mrs. Shannon. Lieut. and Mrs. Mills gave a buffet supper at Fort William McKinley Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler, Lieut. and Mrs. Colley, Lieutenants Hyatt, Brown, Lang and Prince. Lieut. and Mrs. Reynolds gave a dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Berkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall and

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Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries. Both on Friday and Saturday evenings Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm entertained at dinner.

A jolly dinner was given last week by Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall for Captain Bugge, Captain Parker, Lieutenant Thompson and several other officers of the 13th Infantry. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall on Friday had dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. McIver, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Captain Stayer and Miss McIver. Mrs. Tolley gave a bridge party Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Shaffer gave dinner Wednesday in honor of Col. and Mrs. McIver. Mrs. Holliday gave a dinner Saturday and she and the Captain have gone to Corridor for a visit with Major and Mrs. Ashburn.

Lieutenant Magruder, 2d Field Art., was a visitor to Captain Hall, on Corridor over Sunday. Mrs. Riley gave an auction bridge party Friday for Mesdames Hoyle, Cusack, Hampton, Van Horn, Mills, Colley, Lahm, Kennington, Shannon, Bernard, Christian, Coulter, Brunzell, Reynolds, Clarkson, Gottschalk, and the Misses Murray.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Oct. 3, 1914.

Miss Aida Doyle, of San Francisco, is house guest of Miss Hunter, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter. Lieut. and Mrs. McCune's guests during the last two weeks in September have been Miss Muller, of Coronado, and Miss Young, of Loma Portal. Before the mine planter's departure Capt. and Mrs. Condon entertained their club on board with a delightful supper, after which they all went out to night drill. General Wisser and his aid, Lieut. L. D. Baker, and Major Burgess, who came down for target practice from San Francisco, have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis. On Friday night, Sept. 25, after target practice Col. and Mrs. Davis had the officers and ladies in to meet General Wood. Present from town were Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, Miss Doyle, of San Francisco, Miss Muller, and Miss Young. From the post were General Wisser, Major Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Condon, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieutenant Drake, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. David Hunter and Miss Sarah Hunter, Lieutenant Cook, Lieutenant Baker and Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton. Now that camp and target practice are over for the year, things are rather quiet. The mine planter Armistead, with General Wisser, Major Burgess and Lieutenant Baker aboard, has returned to San Francisco. Master William Page gave a party last week in honor of his ninth birthday; those who attended were Miss Octavia Page, Masters Clarence Reynolds, Morris Condon, Miss Margaret Hunter and Master Sammy Davis. Chaplain Hunter has given some interesting stereopticon pictures of life on the border at San Ysidro, and pictures of Paris showing that part of the country now involved in the great European conflict.

Officers of the U.S.S. San Diego gave a luncheon and afternoon dance on board ship Sept. 28. Present: Mrs. M. D. Willett, Mrs. Potter Dyan, Mrs. A. J. Elliott, Miss Sarah Hunter, Miss Aida Doyle, Miss Cornelius Strohbar and Miss Mary Strohbar. Lieuts. K. L. Hill and F. E. Johnson and Ensign Robert R. Thompson gave a dinner on board the San Diego on the following evening. There was dancing afterward on the quarterdeck. The affair was given in honor of Miss Hunter and Miss Doyle. Those present included Miss Leicester Sehon, Misses Catherine and Louise Leevy, Miss Muller, Mrs. H. L. Muller, Mrs. M. D. Willett, Mrs. A. B. Baker, Miss Elizabeth Knox, Lieut. Thomas Cook, U.S.A., Capt. C. D. Baker, U.S.A., Ensigns Lloyd J. Wiltsie, Ralph S. Parr, C. Y. Johnson, William A. Corn, K. D. Davis, Capt. H. L. Miller, U.S.A., Lieut. Charles C. Soule, jr., Surg. G. Evans, U.S.N., and Mr. David Hunter.

Before General Wisser and Major Burgess and Lieutenant Baker departed, Capt. and Mrs. Condon entertained them at dinner at Coronado. Col. and Mrs. Davis and Lieutenant Cook were also of the party.

The Mexican refugees, who have been prisoners at La Playa for the past year, have been released and sent back to Mexico.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Oct. 3, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, 11th Inf., on Sunday gave a dinner for Captain Bessell and Lieutenant Rucker. Mrs. Olson is due Tuesday after a visit in Leavenworth. Mrs. Holmes, wife of Lieutenant Holmes, 27th Inf., formerly of the regiment, has arrived at Texas City and taken apartments at the Livingstone. Mrs. Herron, wife of Captain Herron, 23d Inf., formerly 18th, has returned after a leave spent in the North. Captain Leonori gave a dinner Sunday at regimental headquarters for Colonel Rogers, Major Kobbé, Captain Bessell, Hand and Sheldon and Lieutenant Duke. Lieut. and Mrs. Cook have relinquished their apartments at the Livingstone and taken the Bessell cottage on Bay street and Eighth avenue, where they are now at home.

Lieutenant Duke entertained Sunday night at the regimental mess for Lieutenants Case, Beller, Patch, Landis and Olson. In honor of Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Ford, 27th Inf., Captain Morrow gave a supper dance at the mess Monday. The band was present. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Glover, Capt. and Mrs. Simonds, 22d Inf.; Capt. and Mrs. Sanford, 22d Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, 22d Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, 27th Inf.; Captain Peyton, Captain Robertson, Miss Casteel, Lieutenants Chipman, Dillman, Sherman and Duke.

The band played a concert Wednesday evening in Texas City at the quarters of Lieutenant Colonel Hasbrouck and in honor of Mrs. Huime. There were many callers. Lieut. and Mrs. Gunster were guests of Lieutenant Anderson, U.S.N., aboard the Des Moines during her recent visit to Galveston. Lieutenant Case was a dinner guest of Mr. Ben Taub, of Houston, last Saturday. The dinner was served at the Galvez Hotel and the guests included a number of young people from Houston. Major and Mrs. Jarvis, 26th Inf., were in camp this week. Lieutenant Smith is welcoming old friends to Texas City.

Capt. and Mrs. Andres attended a reception and shower at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, 22d Inf., in honor of Miss "Brownie" Norman, who is soon to wed Lieutenant Wadsworth, 11th Inf. Miss Norman is a daughter of the late Capt. Traber Norman. Master E. H. Andres, jr., gave a birthday party at his residence Sept. 22 to celebrate his fourth anniversary.

At the 11th Infantry dance given last night Lieut. E. V. Smith represented the regiment. Colonel Rogers and Captain Bessell attended the theater in Galveston this week. After exciting experiences in Vera Cruz Lieutenant Taylor, S.C.,

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formerly 18th, arrived yesterday at Texas City on the City of Memphis after a rough voyage. He was welcomed at the mess and met many old friends. In the evening General Davis and Lieutenant Pike, A.D.C., gave a dinner for Lieutenant Taylor and Captain Sheldon. "Jimmie" left about nine o'clock for Fort Wood, via Houston. His baggage is here somewhere, but no one knows where. "Jimmie" doesn't care, however, for he has the checks. He expects to rejoin early next year.

The regiment is on the target range and has about half completed the preliminary work for the second section. Record firing begins next Thursday. To date Co. D leads the regiment by a very small margin.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 4, 1914.

Capt. C. C. Farmer, jr., departed for San Francisco Monday with a detachment of 125 recruits. Lieut. J. G. Donovan entertained informally at dinner Monday for Mrs. C. C. Farmer, jr., Miss Hester Nolan and Lieut. and Mrs. Keleher. Mrs. Baldwin, mother of Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, returned to Jefferson Barracks Tuesday after spending the summer at Wernersville, Pa.

Col. T. W. Griffith, retired, and Mrs. Griffith have taken an apartment in St. Louis for the winter, to be near their daughter, Miss Eileen Griffith, a pupil at the Academy of the Sacred Heart. Mrs. F. M. Jones gave a card party Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Humphreys, Mesdames F. O. Johnson, Baldwin, J. M. Kennedy, A. E. Williams, F. H. Burr, Misses Hester Nolan and Ethel Jones, Col. J. H. Beacom, Capt. F. H. Lomax and Mr. Schottenden, of St. Louis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Kennedy and Captain Humphreys, Mrs. Johnson receiving the guest prize.

Col. J. H. Beacom gave a dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Mrs. F. M. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr gave a theater party Thursday evening for Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Col. J. H. Beacom and Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams. Dr. J. A. McAllister, accompanied by his small daughter, Betsy, returned to Jefferson Barracks on Friday, after a long visit with his parents in Salt Lake City. Mrs. William Elliott gave a bridge party Friday. The guests from Jefferson Barracks were Mesdames J. M. Kennedy, J. M. Craig and Miss Hester Nolan. Prizes were won by Mesdames Craig and Moller.

Mrs. Gillespie, sister of Capt. F. H. Lomax, arrived at Jefferson Barracks Friday from New York city, bringing with her Captain Lomax's small daughter, Edith. Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, who have been visiting their niece, Mrs. A. E. Williams, left Jefferson Barracks Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Johnson will visit in the East for some time before joining their regiment at Fort Bliss.

A field meet for the enlisted men was held on the parade ground Saturday afternoon.

The Medical Reserve Corps of Missouri visited Jefferson Barracks Saturday and were entertained at the Officers' Club by Col. J. H. Beacom and Major J. M. Kennedy.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 4, 1914.

Mrs. Symons and child and Mr. Kilbourne are guests of Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Porter. Capt. Walter T. Bates arrived Friday from Texas City. Mrs. Taussig and infant son left last week for Fort Leavenworth, after a summer spent at Sheridan.

The general mess at the club closed Oct. 1. It is to be hoped that there will soon be enough people in the post to make it worth while to open again, as it has been a great convenience all summer, especially to those here temporarily during the hot season. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hill were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Davis on Wednesday. Mrs. MacBride, of Passaic, N.J., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Youngs.

Mrs. Barton, sr., and Mrs. Robert M. Barton leave Monday for Knoxville, where Mrs. R. M. Barton will make a visit of several months before joining Lieutenant Barton at Yellowstone Park. Major Selah R. H. Tompkins left Wednesday for Fort Riley to join the field officers' class. Lieut. Royden E. Beebe returned to Texas City Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Porter gave an informal house dance Saturday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Bates, Capt. and Mrs. Burt, Major and Mrs. Helmick, Major and Miss Carnahan, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Trout, Miss Dorothy Trout, Miss Marie Wilson, Colonel Tate, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Servier Tupper.

FORT MORGAN NOTES.

Fort Morgan, Ala., Oct. 5, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Sweet entertained at rum Monday evening at the quarantine station for Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Mrs. E. J. Farrow, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey. Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey had dinner Tuesday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Sweet and for Mrs. L. D. Pepin and Mrs. E. J. Farrow. Mrs. L. D. Pepin and son and Mrs. E. J. Farrow and daughter spent Thursday in Mobile. Dr. and Mrs. Sweet left Thursday for Washington, D.C.

It was with many regrets that we learned of Howard Newsom's continued illness. He was brought to Mobile from the Gulfport Military Academy last Sunday. Last report was that he was slightly better. Since Dr. Sweet's departure Dr. Lancaster is in charge of the quarantine station. Mrs. L. D. Pepin, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey were Mrs. Farrow's guests at rum Friday evening. We are pleased to learn that Chaplain Newsom, who is in Walter Reed Hospital, has passed safely through his operation and is doing well. Lieutenant Smith, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McCaskey, leaves to-day for Brownsville, Texas, to join his company. Lieutenant Smith has been on leave for two months.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 8, 1914.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, accompanied by his aides-de-camp, has returned from the brigade maneuvers in Northern New York. Col. John S. Mallory and staff, band and the 2d Battalion of the 29th Infantry are expected to arrive at Fort Jay about Oct. 15, being now on march to Albany.

Miss Hagner, of Washington, is visiting Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Charles T. Griffith, wife of Lieutenant Griffith, 4th Inf., is visiting Mrs. Halstead Dorey. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Samuel Reber arrived in New York on Oct. 3 from Europe on the S.S. St. Louis. Mrs. Reber and Masters Miles and Samuel Reber are spending this week as guests of Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, New York Arsenal. Miss Adele Powell, of Washington, was a guest last week of Mrs. Edmund B. Smith.

Mrs. Mallory gave a supper and bridge party on Wednesday

Barton K. Yount, 27th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mildred Almy Parker.

DIED.

ALBERGER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6, 1914, Frances A. Alberger, mother of Mrs. Dorry, wife of Lieut. J. E. Dorry, U.S.R.C.S.

ARMSTRONG.—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1914, Capt. William H. Armstrong, U.S.V., father of Lieut. Eldred B. Armstrong, U.S.N.

BOTSFORD.—Died at Miami, Fla., Sept. 25, 1914, John Edward Botsford, father of Mrs. Quinan, wife of Capt. Johnstone H. Quinan, U.S.R.C.S.

CARROLL.—Died at Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 8, 1914, Carpenter M. E. Carroll, U.S.N., retired.

CASE.—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 28, 1914, Col. Halbert B. Case, U.S.V., father of Capt. Frank L. Case, 3d U.S. Cav.

KELLOGG.—Died at Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1914, Brig. Gen. Edgar R. Kellogg, U.S.A., retired, father of Mrs. Moss, wife of Capt. J. Alfred Moss, 23d U.S. Inf.

KUTZ.—Died at Pottstown, Pa., Sept. 22, 1914, Mr. Charles M. Kutz, father of 2d Lieut. Harry R. Kutz, 10th U.S. Inf., aged sixty-eight years.

REYNOLDS.—Died Sept. 30, 1914, the infant daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, U.S.N., which was born Sept. 30.

ROCKWELL.—Died at Chatham, Mass., Sept. 18, 1914, Capt. Cyrus Otis Rockwell, eldest son of the late Rear Admiral Charles H. Rockwell, U.S.N.

STEVENS.—Died Oct. 3, 1914, at Stonleigh Court, Washington, D.C., Rear Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens, 3d, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

INSTRUCTION OF N.G.N.Y.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has issued orders governing the theoretical instruction of officers during the present post drill season. He states that the School of the Line and Staff will be continued, and that its object is to amplify the military education of officers; to systematize their theoretical instruction; to avoid unnecessary duplication of work already done; to provide certificates of proficiency, where proficiency has been attained; to obtain and keep records of the professional fitness of officers, and to keep records of the professional fitness of officers in the subject covered.

The work of the school will continue under the supervision and control of the academic board, and in addition to the officers named in General Orders of last year the following officers of the Army have been appointed members of the academic board: Capt. George H. White, inspector-instructor Infantry; Capt. Henry B. Clark, inspector-instructor Coast Artillery; Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges and Lieut. Thomas L. Christie, inspector-instructors Infantry.

* The taking of examinations by colonels, lieutenant colonels, inspectors of small-arms practice, and members of the academic board and their attendance at the school are optional. The attendance at school and the taking of examinations of majors, captains, first lieutenants and second lieutenants, regimental and battalion adjutants included, is compulsory. There will be a written examination in each subject uniform throughout the state in each arm of the Service. A percentage of 75 in every subject will be requisite for a certificate of proficiency in that class. Upon completion of the entire course a certificate of graduation will be issued, officers graduating with an average of 90 per cent. or more, and less than 95 per cent., will be rated as distinguished graduates. Officers graduating with an average of 95 per cent. or more will be rated as honor graduates. The order gives the different courses of instruction to be followed for the different branches of the Service.

Orders bearing on the instruction of the Coast Artillery Corps for the present drill season have been issued.

The military instruction is divided into two parts, viz., theoretical training for all officers and enlisted men in the armory, and practical training of all officers and enlisted men in the armory and in the field. All artillery drill and instruction will be under the supervision of the inspector-instructors. Instruction in the fire control stations at the dummy armament and in the schools for gunners and rated men will be given by sergeant-instructors.

Officers who fail on three occasions to take and pass the examinations prescribed will be recommended to the Governor for examination under the provisions of M.L. 83, to determine their capacity and general fitness for service in the Coast Artillery Corps.

An order from the War Department of interest to National Guardsmen, which makes changes in paragraphs 34, 47, 792, 793, 794, 795, 798 and 803 of the Infantry Drill Regulations, and also adds a new bugle call, entitled, "The General's March," will be found on page 175 of this issue.

Considerable interest has been shown in the extracts from the reports of officers of the Army on the inspection of the Infantry of the New York National Guard, we published in our issue of Sept. 19, page 89. We might also add that the inspection reports, which were completed early this year, show a noticeable improvement in the entire force, when compared with the inspection of the previous year. As we previously pointed out, the officers who made the inspection of the 1st, 2d and 10th Regiments of Infantry, based their comments on the standard of a perfect regiment in their mind's eye, and some matters, criticized under these conditions, would ordinarily have escaped notice. The 12th Regiment, too, we learn, was criticized from the same high standard as the 3d Brigade.

Adj't. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash, of Georgia, announces the design of a board of instruction to formulate a suitable course of practical and theoretical instruction for the troops and to supervise its execution. The officers who have been appointed to serve on the boards for the several branches of the service are: Brig. Gen. J. Van Holt Nash, The A.G.; Brig. Gen. Walter A. Harris, 1st Brigade; Capt. James M. Kimbrough, jr., U.S.A.; Lieut. Creed F. Cox, U.S.A.; Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, U.S.A.; Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, U.S.A.; Major Edward C. Davis, Chief Surgeon, and Major Milton J. Daniel, Q.M.C.

The resignation of Asst. Surg. L. Howard Moss, M.D., attached to the 13th N.Y., has been received.

Major Bryer H. Pendry, Engineer officer of the 13th Regiment, has been assigned to the command of the 1st Battalion, vice Rogers, retired, in addition to his other duties. The 1st Battalion is the mortar command. Major Andrew Moses, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, was a visitor at the 13th Regiment's armory Oct. 6 and had the officers assembled for a school of instruction.

First Lieut. Wade H. Hayes, of Co. I, 7th N.Y., has been chosen captain to succeed Captain Hubby, resigned. He enlisted in Co. I Jan. 19, 1905, and was duly promoted lance corporal, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and first lieutenant. The company have secured an energetic and competent commanding, and is to be congratulated on its choice.

In order to add to the interest of rifle shooting in the 69th New York, a regimental rifle association has been formed with the following officers: Capt. W. J. Costigan, president; Capt. T. J. Moynahan, vice-president; Capt. P. J. Maguire, treasurer, and Sergt. J. Radigan, secretary. Matches will be arranged for teams and individuals.

Adj't. Gen. George H. Wood, of Ohio, announces the appointment of an academic board of instruction for Infantry officers, to consist of the following officers: Col. Byron L. Barger, 4th Inf.; Col. Robert L. Hubler, 1st Inf.; Major Cliffe Denning, 2d Inf., Ohio, and Capt. Harry H. Tebbets, 10th U.S. Inf.

Colonel Van Walraven, 5th N.J., in announcing the schedule of indoor drills, directs that the enlisted men of each company be divided into classes as follows: Class A, sergeants, corporals and privates with five years or more service; Class B, privates with two, three or four years' service; Class C, privates with one year's service, or less; Class D, mess sergeants and cooks. The latter may also be assigned to Class A, B or C, according to length of service. Classes will take up the following work from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31.

1914: (a) Military courtesy and soldierly bearing, Classes B and C; (b) personal hygiene and first aid, all classes; (c) mechanism and nomenclature of the rifle, all classes; (d) school of the soldier, Class C; (e) school of the squad, Classes B and C; (f) tent pitching, all classes; (g) blanket roll, Classes B and C; (h) bugle, whistle and flag signals, all classes; (i) care of the rifle, (j) sighting drill, (k) position and aiming drill and (l) deflection and elevation correction, Classes B and C; (m) bayonet exercise and bayonet combat, all classes; (n) duties of privates on interior guard, Classes B and C; (o) duties of non-commissioned officers on interior guard, Class A; (p) messing and supplies—special instruction by a competent instructor, Class D. A schedule providing for the period from Jan. 1, 1915, to the close of the drill season, will be arranged and published in subsequent orders. The regiment will parade in Paterson Oct. 12.

Lieut. Col. Almon L. Farmerter, U.S.A., adjutant general, District of Columbia Militia, has returned to his duties at brigade headquarters after a month's stay in the north on a fishing and camping trip.

Adjt. Gen. H. E. Tetherly, of New Hampshire, directs indoor drills, which commenced on Oct. 1, to continue, one and a half hours a week, until the annual encampment or joint maneuvers for 1915. A progressive course of instruction is prescribed for the infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery corps, signal corps and medical department.

Second Lieut. Albert F. C. Milligan, of Co. I, 7th N.Y., has resigned on account of business. He first joined the regiment as a private on Feb. 5, 1901. First Sergt. C. E. Fisk, of Co. D, who was recently elected second lieutenant, has passed the brigade board of examination.

Among the officers of the N.G.N.Y. recently placed on the reserve list are: Majors Oscar Erlandsen, Elliot Bigelow, Jr., and Sanford L. Cluett, Signal Corps, and attached to the 1st, 2d and 3d Brigades, respectively; Capt. Charles C. Warren, battalion adjutant, and Capt. Theron R. Strong, Battery B, 1st Field Art.

Capt. Fred H. Wilson, 65th N.Y., and 1st Lieut. William J. Pratt, 74th N.Y., have been retired.

First Lieut. Eugene McK. Froment, on the reserve list, N.G.N.Y., has been detailed to active duty with the 7th Infantry, his former command.

Battery F, 2d Field Art., N.G.N.Y., Capt. William O. Richardson, will leave its armory in the Bronx, New York, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2:30 p.m., for three days' field service at the battery camp on Throgs Neck. On Sunday, Oct. 11, at 2:30 p.m., the battery will be inspected and reviewed by Col. George A. Wingate, commanding 2d Field Artillery. The battery will return to home station Monday afternoon, Oct. 12 (Columbus Day).

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY, N.Y.—COL. H. H. ROGERS.

A very progressive course of indoor instructions has been ordered for the 1st Regiment of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers commanding. These drills will be supervised by the inspector-instructors of the U.S. Army as opportunity permits. The program includes schools of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers. The instruction will be divided into three periods—the first from Oct. 1 to Nov. 30, the second from Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, and the third from Feb. 1 to the end of the season. The instruction will include semaphore drill, school of the soldier, dismounted and mounted, school of the cannoneer, harness drill, shelter tent pitching, packing and transporting service kits, battery drill, mounted and dismounted, firing battery, sub-caliber practice, school of the driver, visual signalling, map reading, and use of telephones and equipment.

Lieut. Col. Merritt H. Smith, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., has been appointed lieutenant colonel of the 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., Col. H. H. Rogers commanding, and that organization gains a valuable officer. Colonel Smith first joined the military as a private in Co. F, 7th N.Y., Oct. 19, 1880, and served therein nine years. He next served as a private, corporal, sergeant, first lieutenant and captain in Squadron A, and in 1898 and 1899 he served as a captain and major in the 1st U.S. Volunteer Engineers. He became lieutenant colonel, 1st Cavalry, in May, 1912.

First Lieut. Robert D. Mills, Battery D, has been promoted captain of Battery B, to succeed Capt. T. R. Strong, placed on the reserve list.

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

Indoor drills in Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., Major W. R. Wright, will be resumed on Oct. 17. Major Wright, in announcing the drill program, says: "Instructors will bear in mind the fact that the aim of the drills is to turn out 'disciplined horsemen,' who are ready and able to give prompt obedience to all orders, who are capable of taking care of themselves, their mounts, arms and equipments in the field, and who with the precision which is necessary to any movement combine the spirit and dash which insure its success and prevent it from being merely mechanical." Drills for the months of October, November and December will be devoted to instruction in the School of the Soldier and the School of the Trooper. Special attention will be devoted to extended order, dismounted, the nomenclature, use and care of the rifle, pitching tents, horsemanship and mounted exercises. Saddles will not be used until Dec. 1, at the earliest. Commencing Jan. 1 the School of the Trooper will be taken up, using saddles, but removing them frequently for riding practice. Instruction in the use of the three arms, mounted, will be given during this period. Major Wright directs that throughout the season troop commanders devote special attention to perfecting the military bearing and "attention" of their commands. "There is room," he says, "for great improvement in these respects. They will make full use of non-commissioned officers as instructors. They will avail themselves in every way of the advice and assistance of the inspector-instructors of the Regular Army detailed to New York."

22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

Capt. Robert S. Thomas, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., detailed as an inspector-instructor, to succeed Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, ordered to Washington, has taken hold of his new duties at the armory of the 22d Engineers. Companies A, B, C and D will drill Wednesdays; E, F, G and H, Thursdays; I, K, L and M and the Hospital Corps and field musicians, Fridays. Major MacGroarty has charge of the recruits.

First Lieut. John C. Mansfield, Company A, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., senior first lieutenant in the regiment, has been appointed captain and assigned to command Company E, vice Onderdonk, resigned. He is a Spanish War veteran, and first joined the regiment April 12, 1897. He has served in all grades up to his present rank, and has had a good experience to aid him in his increased responsibilities as a company commandant.

MARYLAND.

Members of the Maryland National Guard have been busy taking part in the annual shooting contests at Saunders range.

The Adjutant General's Match, which carried with it the military revolver championship of the state, was won by Lieut. W. W. Search, Jr., of Co. M, 5th Inf., on a score of 185 points. Sergt. J. D. Barnes was second with 184 points.

For the second time Sergt. J. D. Barnes, of Co. M, 5th Inf., captured the McColgan Cup Match. His score of 228 points was 30 ahead of his nearest competitor, Sergeant Robinson.

From a field of twenty-two entries Sergeant Miller, of Co. C, 5th Inf., took the All-Comers' Skirmish Match, with 96 points out of a possible 100.

The Gould Long Range Match, consisting of two sighting shots and ten for record at 800 and 1,000 yards, for a trophy and medal, was won by Ord. Sergt. James E. Givan, with a score of 92.

The team from the 5th Infantry won the Maryland State Match with a score of 1,680 points. This match was considered the most important on the program of the week. The 4th Regiment team finished 90 points behind the 5th, while the 1st finished 35 points behind the 4th. Lieutenant Search and Lieutenant Robb led the 5th, Lieutenant Lupus the 4th and Private Grahe the 5th.

The New York Clothing House Match, competed for by nine teams of five men each, was won by the team representing

\$2.50

Co. A, of the 5th Infantry, with a score of 536 points. This match was exceptionally close, seven points standing between first and third places.

From a field of forty-one entries Private Adams, of Co. F, 5th Inf., won the Mealy Match, which consisted of ten shots at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and open only to marksmen. His score of 125 was two points behind Diemer, of Troop A, but Adams was awarded the match, owing to the fact that Diemer was not in proper uniform.

The Baird Skirmish Match was won by a team from Co. A, 1st Inf. (Frederick), with a score of 312, four points higher than Co. M, 5th Inf. This match consisted of one skirmish run, open to teams of four from any troop or company in the Maryland National Guard.

Sergt. E. O. Wright, 5th Inf., won the Distinguished Expert Match with a score of 418 points, the highest ever recorded in this match. The former record was 414, held by Corp. George H. Ellott. Each contestant had to make at least 44 at 200 yards, sitting; 43 at 200 yards, kneeling; 43 at 300 yards, 46 at 500 yards, 44 at 600 yards, 46 at 800 yards, 40 at 1,000 yards, 45 rapid-fire at 200 yards and 44 rapid-fire at 300 yards to qualify at the next range. Starting with twenty contestants, seven were dropped at the opening stage, but three contestants to take up the latter stages, these being Sergeant Wright, Major Jenkins and Major Douw. Making the required averages at both the 800 and 1,000-yard stages, Major Douw fell just one point below at 200 yards, rapid-fire, getting 44, when he needed 45.

The Consolation Match of the Maryland State Rifle Association, open only to those who had failed to win a place in any match during the week, was won by Lieut. Henry F. Robb, 5th Inf., with a score of 69.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The annual Officers' Team Match of the 3d Infantry, Pa. N.G., shot at Essington, Pa., Oct. 3, was won by the team from the 3d Battalion by 15 points. The match is open to teams of six officers from each battalion and one from regimental headquarters, the battalion teams to be picked and captained by their battalion commander.

The team of the 3d Battalion, Major Brookfield, made a score of 521. Lieutenant Kernaghan, Co. K, of the winning team, had the high individual score with 93 out of a possible 100. The conditions governing the match required each officer to fire ten shots record at 200 yards, sitting, and ten shots record 600 yards, prone. The scores follow:

3d Battalion (Major Brookfield).			
	200 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
2d Battalion, Major Whittaker.	260	261	521
1st Battalion, Major Kemp.	506		
	474		

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

D.—We are officially informed that at a military post where a captain and quartermaster is on duty, and a captain of the line, junior to him, commands a company at that post, the captain of the company would command the post, provided no senior officer is present for duty, the authority for this being contained in Par. 18, Army Regulations, 1914, which is as follows: "An officer of * * * Quartermaster Corps, or of the line detailed to fill a vacancy in these staff departments or corps, though eligible to command, according to his rank, shall not assume command of troops unless put on duty under orders which specially so direct, by authority of the President."

F. O. W. asks: (1) At what yard is the battleship Nevada under construction? (2) At what yard is the battleship Oklahoma under construction? Answer: (1) Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass. (2) Camden, N.J.

W. E. P.—There are eligible enough for immediate, prospective vacancies as ordnance sergeant and as Q.M. sergeant. As to prospects of service apply through the channel.

C. L. B. asks: I am the assistant cook and the first and second cooks are discharged about the same time; also the quartermaster sergeant. I would like to purchase my discharge about the same time. Can my company commander hold me on account of having no one in the company that can cook? Answer: Apply in advance of time desired to be discharged, so that arrangements can be made.

W. M. asks: (1) Enlisted January, 1907, discharged January, 1910; enlisted again June, 1914. Am I carried on as re-enlisted, or just enlisted? (2) I have enlisted in Manila, P.I., and am sent back to the United States for disability discharge. Am I entitled to transportation East? (3) What is the present station of Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M.C.? (4) If a person has served a full enlistment, then stays out five years, enlists again and then wishes to purchase his discharge, how long would he have to serve in that enlistment before he could purchase his discharge and what would the price be? Answer: (1) You are placed in second enlistment, not continuous. (2) You will probably be discharged on Pacific coast; you are not entitled to transportation beyond place of discharge in U.S. (3) Office of Q.M.G., Washington, D.C. (4) At any time; if before the year is up, he would be counted as having served three years and would pay \$90 in the U.S. or \$140 in the Philippines. See G.O. 31, 1914.

W. L. W. asks: Enlisted May 20, 1898, discharged Feb. 20, 1899; enlisted Dec. 3, 1900, discharged Dec. 3, 1903; enlisted Aug. 2, 1905, discharged Aug. 1, 1908; enlisted Aug. 4, 1908, discharged Aug. 3, 1911. What enlistment am I in and what is my pay as corporal, Coast Artillery? Answer: You completed your first enlistment period of continuous service Aug. 1, 1908; you entered third period on re-enlistment Aug. 4, 1911, and your pay should be \$27.

T. D. asks: Should a retired officer of the Coast Artillery Corps wear the insignia of that corps on his collar? Answer:

The uniform of retired officers will be, at their option, either the pattern prescribed for officers of corresponding rank in their corps, department or arm of service at date of retirement, or the pattern that is at present or may hereafter be prescribed for officers on the active list, except that the two uniforms shall not be mixed and officers below the grade of brigadier general shall omit the insignia of corps, department or arm of service. Retired officers on active duty may wear the uniform prescribed for officers on the active list, except that the insignia of corps, department or arm of service will be omitted.

W. W. asks: I enlisted under the Seven Year bill. If I go on the reserve at the end of three years do I get transportation to where I enlisted, or do I get my clothing allowance? Answer: Allowances for term served only; no transportation unless you serve four years before furlough to the reserve.

W. B.—As to whereabouts of one James E. Connally, U.S.M.C., last stationed at Mare Island, Cal., and before that in the Marine Detachment on the U.S.S. Buffalo. Apply to Commandant, Marine Corps, Washington, D.C.

ARMY asks: Can you advise me percentage of desertions from the Army per cent. for the last ten years? Answer: 1913, 4.15 per cent.; 1912, 3.00; 1911, 2.28; 1910, 3.66; 1909, 4.97; 1908, 4.59; 1907, 5.62; 1906, 7.43; 1905, 6.79; 1904, 6.61; 1903, 7.10.

J. B. T. asks: If a private gets a position as policeman on the Panama Canal would he be discharged by favor or would he have to buy out? Answer: Might be discharged for convenience of Government.

A READER asks: (1) To whom shall I apply to obtain full information in regards to taking examination for appointment as second lieutenant in the Marine Corps? (2) Also in regards to taking examination for appointment as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts? Answer: (1) Appointments are now made from graduates of Naval Academy, and there are no opportunities for civilians. (2) Apply to War Department for circular on Philippine Scouts examinations. You are too late for this year's (November) examination. Applications must be in by July 1.

R. A. N. asks: (1) When may the 1st Field Artillery be relieved from foreign service? (2) Is there a permanent station laid out for the 28th U.S. Infantry, since they were relieved from Vera Cruz? (3) Is a man entitled to travel pay at the end of three years while under the seven year bill? Answer: (1) No orders; watch our table of stations for advance information. (2) Order for Mexican relief in abeyance; watchfully wait. (3) No.

J. B. T. asks: Can a soldier, good geometrical drawer with some experience in artistic painting, get transfer to such department of Engineer Corps where the above trade is in use? If so, what steps shall be taken for this purpose? Answer: Apply through the channel to the A.G.

CO. asks: What kind of an institution does the military have at Hot Springs, Ark.? Under what conditions or circumstances are men in the service sent there for treatment, and what maladies are most benefited there? Answer: See Army Regulations, Pairs. 1441, 1442. The Army and Navy General Hospital is located at Hot Springs, Ark. The waters are especially beneficial for blood and muscular diseases.

H. J. B. asks: Are there vacancies in the office of second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts, at the present time? Answer: The vacancies this year will just about use up the eligible list of November, 1913. The examinations of November, 1914, will create a new eligible list.

FIRST SERGEANT asks: Some time ago I saw in the Journal a statement by a correspondent of yours how much an enlisted man could save during thirty years that he might serve in the Army. It read something like this: If a sergeant deposited all but \$15, if a corporal deposited all but \$10, how much he would have at the end of thirty years counting the interest thereon. This is asked for in order that it may be shown to the members of my troop for their own interest. Answer: See Army and Navy Journal, page 523, Dec. 27, 1913, for this extensive article.

R. S. F.—The bill to pension Spanish-American War widows was passed by the House some months ago. Not yet reported in the Senate.

E. S.—A second lieutenant of Field Artillery, U.S.A., who desires an appointment as second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, must become a civilian before he can be considered for examination. See G.O. 20, March 25, 1914, War D., for rules of examination, etc.

E. B.—Write to the Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D.C., stating the case you desire information about and you will receive a reply.

L. B.—Philippine campaign badges for service in campaigns other than those designated in G.O. 129, War D., Aug. 13, 1908, are only issued to such officers and men as have actually served in the field against an enemy in action, in which there have been killed or wounded on the side of the troops participating.

E. M.—For examinations of applicants for appointment as second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts, see G.O. 195, Dec. 4, 1908, War D., and G.O. 14, 1912, War D., which should be filed at your post headquarters.

Z. Y. X. asks: What is the proper address for Frankford Arsenal? I have seen three: "Frankford Arsenal, Frankford, Pa.," "Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.," and "Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Pa." How do you account for all of these addresses? Answer: The post-office, telegraph station and railroad station for Frankford Arsenal, Pa., is Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa. Bridesburg, where the train stops, is distant one-half mile from Philadelphia.

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FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Oct. 2, 1914.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hayden W. Wagner gave a dinner Sept. 26 for Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant and Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West. Mrs. Bady, of North Carolina, is the house guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. M. Williams. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger gave a dinner to Major Gen. William A. Kobbé and Lieut. Herman Kobbé Saturday.

The final game of the polo tournament, held on the Junction City field and played between Fort Riley and Junction City, was won Sept. 27 by the Fort Riley team, consisting of Lieut. Sloan Doak, captain, Lieuts. Emil Engel, S. W. Winfree, W. W. West and H. R. Adair. Four engraved silver cups were presented to the victorious team by the Junction City Commercial Club. After the game both teams, a number of Junction City people and about thirty people from Fort Riley were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell at their home in Junction City. The cups were presented to the team at the home of Dr. and Mrs. O'Donnell by Mr. Arthur Bowles for the Commercial Club. Speeches were also given by Dr. O'Donnell, captain of the losing team, and Lieut. Sloan Doak, captain of the winning team. The cups were christened in the usual way by the guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George had Lieuts. N. G. Finch and V. P. Erwin as supper guests Sunday. Major and Mrs. White, 9th Cav., arrived Sept. 28. Major White is a member of the field officers' class. Lieut. and Mrs. William N. Hensley, 13th Cav., arrived Sept. 28. Lieutenant Hensley remained only a few days, but Mrs. Hensley has taken a house in the Cavalry post for the winter. Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant before occupying their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De Russy Hoyle had dinner Sept. 29 for Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder, Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and N. G. Finch. Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., gave a dinner in honor of the birthday of his father, Mr. G. S. Patton, Sept. 30, his guests being Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond and Miss Baird. Lieut. and Mrs. Marshall Magruder gave an informal dance Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. De Russy Hoyle, Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George, Lieuts. E. L. Gruber, F. W. Stewart, V. P. Erwin, N. G. Finch and Frank Thorp, jr. Lieutenant Thorp, who is stationed in Kansas City, Mo., was the guest of Lieutenant Finch for the opening of the Mounted Service School.

On Wednesday morning, Sept. 30, Lieuts. Sloan Doak, H. W. Wagner and B. T. Merchant gave an exhibition ride in the riding hall for the benefit of the "Bakers' Convention," in Junction City. Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Dr. Turner, of Kansas City, arrived Wednesday to be house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Henry R. Richmond for the opening of the Mounted Service School.

The Mounted Service School opened Oct. 1. The school this year is the largest in the history of the M.S.S., having ten officers in the school staff, eight officers in the second year class, thirty-three officers in the first year class and twelve officers in the field officers' class. Mr. G. S. Patton, who has been visiting his son, Lieut. George S. Patton, jr., left Oct. 1. Mrs. F. H. Gallup and small daughter arrived Oct. 1 to join Captain Gallup. Major L. M. Koehler, 15th Cav., Major S. R. H. Tompkins, 5th Cav., Major D. E. Aultman, 6th Field Art., Major H. G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., and Capt. S. D. Rockenbach, 11th Cav., arrived Oct. 1 to be members of the field officers' class.

The Misses Best, of Kansas City, Mo., are house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry for the week-end. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Crane gave a dinner Oct. 2 for Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Degen and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger. Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Barry gave a dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, the Misses Best, of Kansas City, Capt. C. E. Hawkins and Mr. William Raymond. Miss Curtis, of Topeka, Kas., is the week-end guest of her sister, Mrs. C. P. George.

Capt. and Mrs. G. E. Kunipe, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., are week-end guests of Mrs. Kunipe's sister, Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., and Dr. Turner, of Kansas City, returned to Kansas City Oct. 2. Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf and four children arrived Friday to join Captain Rehkopf. Mrs. J. K. Brown and child arrived Oct. 2 to join Lieutenant Brown.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Sept. 29, 1914.

Col. and Mrs. John F. Morrison left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., on a two months' leave. Their many friends on the post regretted very much to see them go from the 21st. Mrs. William H. Gill gave a pretty five o'clock tea Wednesday in honor of her mother, Mrs. John C. Grady. Mrs. Wilson Chase served salad and Mrs. John B. Richardson poured coffee. Mrs. C. J. Taylor, Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., and Miss Polly Young assisted in the dining room. All the ladies of the post were present. Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz, with their two daughters, Maude and Clara Louise, returned Wednesday from San Jose, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. John C. Fairfax and family left Saturday for their new station, the Seawane Military Academy, Tennessee. Mrs. John H. Page, jr., gave a delightful luncheon Thursday in honor of Mrs. George Bell, jr., wife of General Bell, and for Mesdames John C. Grady, Adrian S. Fleming, George S. Young, Davis, Walter O. Boswell, John H. Page, sr., Miss Smith and Miss Bell.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. J. Taylor, C.E., left Saturday for San Francisco to sail on the next transport for the Philippines. Col. George O. Cress, 8th Cav., and Miss Cornelia Cress were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rockwell this week. Lieut. and Mrs.

Walter O. Boswell had dinner Monday in honor of Miss Smith, of Pittsburgh.

Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson entertained Col. George O. Cress, Miss Cornelia Cress, Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. James B. Cress at luncheon Wednesday. Major A. S. Fleming on Tuesday, while hunting, fell and crushed an arm and leg. He is recovering as rapidly as possible.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel V. Ham gave a dinner Wednesday to Major and Mrs. Jere B. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and Capt. and Mrs. Fry. Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett gave a tea Saturday in honor of her house guest, Miss Emory. Mrs. George Bell, jr., poured tea, Mrs. George S. Young poured coffee, and Mrs. George S. Tiffany served ice cream. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Rutherford S. Hartz, Robert L. Weeks and Fred Bugbee. Mrs. Walter O. Boswell served punch.

Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough and family arrived Sunday for station and are at present guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Walter O. Boswell, left Monday for her home in Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Richardson had dinner Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough, Mrs. John C. Grady and Lieut. Lawrence E. Hohl.

Lieut. Paul W. Newgarden returned Sunday from a week's hunting trip in southern Oregon. Dr. and Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a young son.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., Oct. 3, 1914.

Mrs. J. R. Church, who has been visiting at her home in New London, Conn., returned to the post Sept. 26. Capt. and Mrs. R. K. Cravens and Miss Holland returned on Monday from Sebago Lake. Major James F. Brady, I.G.D., arrived Monday for the annual inspection of the district.

Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong have returned from a month's leave spent at Pittsfield, Mass., as guests of Mrs. Armstrong's parents, Col. and Mrs. W. P. Newcomb. Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy has left for Fort Moultrie, S.C., his new station. Col. and Mrs. Bartlett entertained Major Brady at luncheon on Tuesday.

Major Brady and Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong were guests of Col. and Mrs. Blake for dinner on Wednesday. On Thursday the 49th Co., with Lieut. C. W. Baird and Lieut. Donald Armstrong, went to Fort McKinley for small arms target practice. Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl, of Galveston, Texas, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Blake.

Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Hubbard, from Fort Barrancas, who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Beckham, left for Boston Friday. Mrs. E. M. Blake entertained at ten Tuesday for Mrs. Kopperl and for Mesdames Bartlett, Church, Zollars, Shartle, Bowen, Armstrong and Campbell. Mrs. Franklin Babcock had two tables of bridge on Wednesday morning for Mrs. Hubbard. Mrs. Donald Armstrong entertained with a "coffee" on Thursday morning for Mrs. Hubbard.

Mrs. Cravens on Thursday entertained with bridge for Mrs. Hubbard and Mrs. Brown. Prizes were won by Mrs. Church and Mrs. Reeder. Others playing were Mesdames Church, Zollars, Babcock, Blood, Williford, Kopperl and Misses Winslow and Holland. Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Bowen came in later for tea.

Mrs. Brown, mother of Major L. C. Brown, C.A.C., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Cravens. Mrs. W. S. Bowen had tea Friday for Mrs. Kopperl. Major and Mrs. Church and Capt. and Mrs. Shartle were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Blake on Friday.

Capt. C. O. Zollars left for Washington on Saturday for treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital. He has been relieved from duty as quartermaster of the district and assigned to command the 46th Co. at Fort Strong, Mass. Col. E. M. Blake, granted leave for two months, will, with his family, leave about Oct. 11 for his home near Asheville, N.C.

Capt. and Mrs. S. G. Shartle gave a house warming on Oct. 3 at their beautiful new summer home near Fort Williams. The reception in the afternoon was attended by many friends from Portland and the post. Mrs. Shartle was assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Chapman, and Mrs. Bartlett and Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Fogg and Mrs. Holt served coffee and ices. The evening was spent in dancing, about fifty friends remaining for supper. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Col. and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Zollars, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, the Misses Blake and Holland and Lieutenants Baird, Holland, Tooley and Francis Armstrong.

Fort McKinley, Maine, Oct. 4, 1914.

The Portland Telegram of Oct. 4 contained a picture of the beautiful new home of Capt. and Mrs. Samuel G. Shartle, at Delano Park, near Fort Williams. The "Blue House," so named on account of the bluestone used in its construction, on Saturday was the scene of a charming housewarming, beginning with a tea and continuing into the night with supper and dance. About 150 guests from Portland and the forts were present.

The post school opened Sept. 22 with an enrollment of twenty-two pupils. Miss Bibber, of Portland, has been selected as teacher for the coming year.

Capt. and Mrs. Ruggles, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder, sr., spent Wednesday at Bretton Woods, Maine.

Mrs. Randolph Ridgely has left her summer home at Great Diamond, to pay a visit to her father, Judge Scott, who is quite ill at his home in Pennsylvania. Lieutenant Rutherford spent the week-end in Boston. Every week Lieutenant Rutherford attends a class in mineralogy at the Boston Tech. Mrs. Wilbur, of Pennsylvania, has been spending a month at the Lafayette Hotel, in Portland, so as to be near her son, Captain Wilbur, and his family.

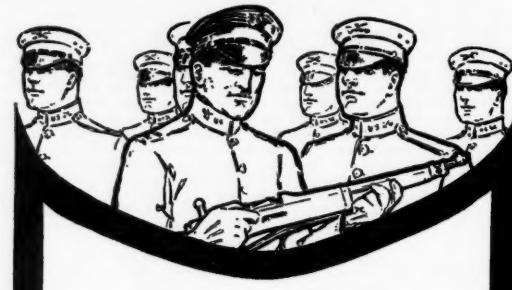
The Fort McKinley football team played the Portland High School Sept. 26 at Bayside Park, before a large and enthusiastic crowd. The soldier team won by a score of 9 to 3, and scored three points on a clean goal from the field. Apple, as fullback, and McHenry, right half, did exceptionally good work for our home team.

Mr. Fred Palmer, of Portland, had a luncheon at the Cumberland Club on Wednesday for Messrs. James and Stuart Bevans. Mr. and Mrs. Huey, brother-in-law and sister of Mrs. Todd, and their children have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd this week. Mrs. Allan Edwards, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Winter Smith, of Chicago, has arrived at McKinley. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards are located in quarters recently occupied by Lieutenant Schadt, who moved into the quarters vacated by Captain Landers in August.

Mrs. Alden Strong gave a tea for the young girls on the island on Monday. Her guests were Misses Harriet Todd, Cornelia Jackson, Eleanor Palmer and Mary Wheeler. Mrs. Strong was assisted by Mrs. Todd. Mrs. Avery French, who has been quite ill, has been recuperating at Douglas Hill, Maine. Lieut. and Mrs. L. E. Williford, of Fort H. G. Wright, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder. "Within the Law" has been playing all week at the Jefferson Theater, in Portland, and has attracted a large number of Army people.

On Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Allan Edwards, Mrs. Leonard Morse had a tea. Mrs. Bevans, Mrs. Reeder and Miss Bevans served. Those present were Mesdames Todd, Edwards, Williford, Robb, Meyer, Reeder, Hickok, Moody and Strong.

An exciting game of football was played on the Army field on Saturday, when the soldiers defeated the sailors from the U.S.S. San Francisco by 23 to 6. While the score looks decidedly one-sided the game was far from being so, until in the final period Sherlock, of McKinley, virtually won the game for the home team. The sailors played a fast and aggressive game from the start and took advantage of McKinley's fumbles in the opening quarter. Much interest has been taken in the football team this season and recently a letter was received by Colonel Todd from the president of the University of Maine commanding the soldier team for their splendid appearance and behavior while playing the University team. The McKinley players this year are Parrish, Blakeley, Trano, Gresky, Krumanaker, Striker, Adams, Vallancourt, Capshir, Hueston, Condor, White, Lauberry, Weinig, Hale, Brokoff, Brodeur, Mellen, Taylor, Sherlock, Embleton, Bahr, Mills and Apple. Lieutenant Edwards has coached the team. Col. W. C. Horton, of Governors Island, made a flying visit



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to the post on Tuesday. Edward Ruggles, who has been quite ill all week, is out again. "Peace Day" was observed Sunday by Chaplain Smith by special service and prayers at the gymnasium on Sunday morning. Mrs. Henrietta Butterfield, who has been summering on Great Diamond Island, and has also been with her daughter, Mrs. Strong, for several weeks, left Friday for her home in New York.

Major Brady, who has been at McKinley all week on an inspection tour, was guest of honor at a number of dinners and on Thursday Mrs. Morse had a Welsh rabbit party for Major Brady to meet his numerous friends at McKinley. Present: Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Beyans, Miss Beyans, Captain Bennett, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Williford and Captain Kramer. Miss Cornelia Jackson, of Portland, was weekend guest of Harriet Todd. Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. Reeder and Mrs. Williford, from this post, were guests at a bridge given by Mrs. Cravens for her house guest, Mrs. Frank Brown, and for Mrs. Hubbard, of Barrancas, Fla., on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are spending a two months' leave in Ohio with their parents.

Lieut. and Mrs. M. S. Hay, who have been summering at Great Diamond, and who had expected to make Portland their winter home, left Thursday for Boston, where Lieutenant Hay is to report to one of the revenue cutter ships. Captain Zollars, who has been district Q.M. for several years, has been quite ill and left on Saturday for Walter Reed Hospital for treatment. Mrs. Louis E. Bennett is out again after a three weeks' illness.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Sept. 28, 1914.

On account of the almost daily rains from three o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon, orders were issued this week that hereafter parades will be held in the morning. First call will be at eight o'clock, assembly at 8:15 and adjutant's call at 8:30. These parades of battalions and of the regiment will be held on the target range. Regimental parade Tuesdays, 1st Battalion parade Mondays, 2d Battalion Thursdays and 3d Battalion Fridays.

Mrs. Robert Wood and Major Wildman, Signal Corps, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman for supper on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Clayton spent the weekend with Col. and Mrs. Deshon, at Ancon, last week. Captain Humber, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings and Lieutenant Kutz were entertained at supper on Sunday by Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Ford. Capt. and Mrs. Endress, C.E., are receiving congratulations over the birth of a son on Monday, Sept. 21.

Captain Whitlock was guest of honor at a dinner given by Capt. R. E. Wood at the Tivoli Hotel Sunday to bid farewell to Captain Whitlock, who sailed this week to join the 12th Cavalry. Other guests were Major Grove, Captains Barber, Gowen, Ingram, Messrs. Monniche, Simpkins, Comber and Wells. Captain Whitlock has had direct supervision over all the commissaries of the Panama Railroad. Dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Settle on Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings for dinner and auction bridge Tuesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Settle, Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings, Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron and Mrs. Wood. Capt. F. O. Whitlock, accompanied by Mrs. Whitlock, their two daughters and Mrs. Fosdick, sailed for the States on Tuesday, for duty with the 12th Cavalry. Mrs. Wood, mother of Capt. R. E. Wood, was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Coleman this week. Major and Mrs. Settle were guests of Major and Mrs. Clayton for dinner on Thursday. Auction bridge followed.

Capt. and Mrs. D. T. Merrill had dinner Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Collins and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. A concert by the 10th Infantry band was enjoyed during the dinner, following which Captain Merrill played many delightful selections on the violin.

Orders were received Wednesday relieving the first group of officers of the 10th Infantry who have completed their three years of foreign service on the Canal Zone. Under the order Captains Ingram and Reed and Lieutenants Cummings, Carrithers and Patch will proceed to the States about Dec. 1. The three years thus completed include such time as each officer has been required to make up for time spent in the States on leave since Sept. 27, 1911.

Mrs. Settle gave a bridge party Thursday for Mesdames Blauvelt, Clayton, Gowen, Coleman, Merrill, Taylor, Collins, Inram, Eskridge, Cron, Pariseau, Eichelberger, Carrithers and Gray, of Camp Otis, and Mrs. Dismukes, of Colon. Refreshments were served at five o'clock. Prizes were won by Mesdames Taylor, Pariseau, Cron and Gray. Lieutenant Marshburn was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger for dinner on Thursday.

Lieutenant Kutz on Thursday received news of the death of his father at his home at Pottstown, Pa. Lieutenant Marshburn was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers for luncheon on Friday. On Friday evening the 10th Infantry band rendered a delightful concert in honor of the Misses Lois and Pansy Hartmann, guests for the evening of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge. The Misses Hartmann are daughters of

the American Minister to Ecuador and are en route to join their parents at Quito.

Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner Friday for Minister Price, Secretary Cresson and Mr. Raguzzi, Italian Minister, from Panama City, and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Miss Beuret, of Camp Otis. The bi-monthly hops will be held here after on the first and third Fridays of each month. Major Settle has been elected president of the Hop Association, vice Major Upton, relieved from duty with the regiment. Dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge on Friday were Major Wildman, of Balboa, Major Cole, of Toro Point, the Misses Hartmann, of Panama City, and Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Lieutenant Wilbur, of camp Otis.

Major and Mrs. Settle had dinner Friday for Major and Mrs. Mitchell and Captain Dunne, C.A.C., stationed temporarily at Empire, and Major and Mrs. Clayton, of Camp Otis. Lieutenant Davenport, 1914, U.S.M.A., has arrived for duty with the 10th Infantry, assigned to Company B, and is at present on duty with that company on lock guard at Pedro Miguel. Major Grove has moved with his family from Colon to his permanent quarters at Balboa.

The most ball was the scene on Friday evening of one of the most delightful hops yet given by the Hop Association. The affair was under direction of a sub-committee composed of Captain Coleman and Lieutenant Harrell and Eichelberger. The entire hall was one bower of palm leaves, with the various company signal flags together with the national colors, to add a touch of color to the whole. The orchestra was entirely hidden by a solid wall of palm leaves, while the punch table was set back into another bower by itself. In addition to the great number of post people the guests were Minister Price, Secretary Cresson and Minister Raguzzi, of Panama City, Major Wildman, of Balboa, Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Major Cole, Captain Dunne and Lieutenant Keene, Bragg and Du Bois, of the Coast Artillery Corps, and the Misses Hartmann, of Panama City.

Supper was served by Lieut. and Mrs. Harrell after the hop on Friday for Major and Mrs. Clayton, Major and Mrs. Settle, Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Major Cole, Captains Humber and Dunne, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Pariseau, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieut. and Mrs. Lockett, Lieut. and Mrs. Sibert, Lieut. and Mrs. Malony and Lieutenant Du Bois. Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge had supper for Minister Price, Misses Hartmann, Secretary Cresson and Minister Raguzzi, Lieutenant Keene and Bragg, C.A.C., and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and Lieutenant Wilbur, of Camp Otis.

Hon. W. J. Price, American Minister to Panama, gave a dinner at the Tivoli Hotel Saturday for Misses Hartmann, Secretary Cresson, Minister Raguzzi, Mr. Gilmore and Judge and Mrs. Blackburn, of Panama City and Ancon, and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Eskridge, Lieut. and Miss Beuret, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray and Lieutenant Davenport, of Camp Otis.

Mrs. Cummings and her son, "Billy," sailed for the States Saturday. They will remain in New York and Washington until Lieutenant Cummings joins them in December upon his relief from foreign service.

FORT GRANT NOTES.

Fort Grant, Canal Zone, Sept. 25, 1914.

Major Mitchell, the new commanding officer of Fort Grant, and Mrs. Mitchell have arrived in Panama and are staying at the Hotel Tivoli. Mrs. Hoag has joined her husband, Lieutenant Hoag, and they are occupying one of the new sets of temporary quarters on Perico Island.

Two newly arrived companies of Coast Artillery, the 144th and 45th, are in camp at Empire, waiting for quarters to be built for them at Fort Amador. Mrs. Mitchell was a guest on the post Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag entertained at tea on Sunday for Mr. and Mrs. Pitts, Mr. and Miss Lyons, Miss Smith, Mr. Joyse and Mr. Hope Simpson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan entertained at luncheon on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Hoag. Major and Mrs. Mitchell were hosts at dinner on Sunday at the Tivoli for Captain Hasbrouck, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Lieutenant Borden. Lieutenant Walker spent the week-end at Toboga.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1914.

Dr. and Mrs. Sowers, of Washington, spent the past week with their daughter, Mrs. Faison. A number of pleasant little affairs were given for them, including some delightful motor trips in the vicinity of Plattsburg. On Thursday Mrs. Edwards had a tea in their honor and for Mesdames Morton, Faison, Stewart, Nixon and Boyers. Friday afternoon Mrs. Morton entertained informally for them and, besides a number of the post people, she had from town Mrs. Palmer, Miss Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Henshaw and Rev. Mr. Kelly. Mrs. Faison gave a dinner on Friday in honor of her mother and father and for Mrs. Morton and Dr. and Mrs. Sowers. Dr. and Mrs. Sowers left for Washington yesterday, accompanied by their small grandson, Lane Faison.

Mrs. A. V. Partello, Mrs. Twyman and Miss Bush were guests of Miss Marie Stevens to luncheon on Monday. Major R. C. Croxton arrived Thursday and left immediately to join the regiment at the maneuver camp. Mrs. Lowden and Alice returned to New York on Tuesday. A number of the ladies of the garrison motored out yesterday to West Chazy, where the 5th Infantry and one battalion of the 29th were camped for the day on their homeward march from the maneuvers. The rest of the 1st Brigade that had taken part in the maneuvers took the train at Malone on Friday, to return to their permanent stations. Our regiment and the one battalion of the 29th arrived

in the post shortly before noon to-day in excellent physical condition.

Mrs. Hovey-King and small daughter left Friday for Cambridge, Mass., where Paymaster Hovey-King, who is on the Virginia, hopes to join them in a few weeks. Mrs. DeLooffe went down to New York last night for a week's shopping.

NINTH CAVALRY CAMP.

Douglas, Ariz., Sept. 29, 1914.

Col. J. F. Guilfoyle, with four troops and the machine-gun platoon of the 9th Cavalry, arrived at Naco, Saturday at midnight, after a quick march of twenty-seven miles from Douglas. The orders to move were received at one o'clock and at five o'clock the troops were on the way. They are now camped in their field tents to the East of the camp of two troops of the 10th Cavalry under command of Major Fleming, which have been there some time. The site is a fine one, high, cool and well drained. Colonel Guilfoyle is in command of all the troops at this point. Across the international boundary line, less than a mile away, 2,100 soldiers of Gen. Benjamin Hill, the Mexican officer, with thirty of the wounded from the battle of Santa Barbara, are encamped, awaiting an attack by the Yaqui Indian troops commanded by Governor Jose Mayorena, of Sonora. The expected attack has been delayed, owing to Mayorena's heavy losses in the battle and the anticipated arrival of more Carranza troops, which are reported to be on the way in transports from Manzanillo to Guaymas. Mayorena is at Nogales, and his advance is further blocked because of the fact that on the railroad line between Nogales and Del Rio a number of bridges have been burned out. In anticipation of an attack, General Hill is circling Naco, Sonora, with entrencheds, and to protect Naco, Ariz., from the bullets that may fly, Colonel Guilfoyle has lined the railroad to the southwest of the town with freight cars loaded with coal and other material. Strict neutrality is being maintained, and when General Hill applied for permission to move his wounded through American territory to Douglas, Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade, notified him that application would have to be made directly to the Secretary of State.

The 9th Cavalry squadron is in command of Capt. August C. Nixon, who also commands Troop A. Troop B is in command of Capt. William B. Cowin; Troop C by Capt. Frederick J. Herman; Troop D by Capt. Theodore Schultz, and the machine-gun platoon by Lieut. Will C. F. Nicholson. Troop B of the 10th, is sole owner of a moving picture outfit, including the necessary electric plant, and gives film shows regularly in camp, charging ten cents admission. The proposition is on a paying basis.

Naco is alive with visitors from Douglas and Bisbee who want "grandstand" seats for watching the expected battle. At Agua Prieta, just across the line from Douglas, Col. P. Elias Calles is in charge of the Mexican forces, and he is also throwing up breastworks about the town. The camp of General Hill is in great contrast to that of the United States troops. The commissary department is in charge of women, who are busy cooking fresh supplies of frijoles and tortillas. They are expert camp cooks, and, in addition to running the commissary, take care of numerous infants and children. The soldiers and their families sleep in tents made up of blankets strung across poles within the protection of the breastworks.

The 9th Cavalry baseball team went to Bisbee a week ago Sunday and defeated the Warren Grays by a score of 10 to 7. They have not been able to arrange a game since.

Chaplain G. W. Prieleau, 9th Cav., and his family returned last night from a vacation spent in the East. Captain Schultz is the owner of a fine string of high school horses. They were exhibited at the Arizona state fair at Phoenix last year, and were one of the greatest features of the fair. No arrangements have been made to exhibit them this year. Lieutenant Ward, Downs and Ryan are expected soon to join the regiment here. They are graduates of the West Point class of 1914, Lieutenant Ward being from Colorado, Lieutenant Downs from Pennsylvania and Lieutenant Ryan from Kansas. Troop E has returned from patrol duty at Forest.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 3, 1914.

Miss Mary Marshall, who has been in China visiting Lieutenant and Mrs. Alva Lee, has returned to her home here and is with her father, Judge John A. Marshall. Mrs. Lee and her mother, who returned to this country with her, have remained in Berkeley, Cal., visiting Mrs. Moses Kirkpatrick, grandmother of Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Duncan G. Richart entertained last Friday at tea in compliment to Miss Aline McMillan, one of the October brides. Many of the young girls in local society, where Mrs. Richart has been one of the belles since her debut, were present and assisted the hostess. Miss Genevieve Hoffman entertained a merry party of young people last Friday evening, having some enjoyable charades and impromptu dramas followed by dancing and a delightful supper, at which Mrs. Hoffman and Mrs. Hess assisted the young people.

Lieut. R. L. Irvine, U.S.N., has been spending a few days in Salt Lake visiting the Irvine family on his way West to join the battleship Oregon, to which he has been assigned for the voyage through the canal. Mrs. Irvine and their baby accompany him. Dr. John H. Hess arrived home Sept. 30 after an absence of several months from his post and his family. He has been mainly in the Northwest, first at Fort Yellowstone and then at Fort George Wright. Mrs. Kellond, wife of Capt. Frederick Kellond, and her two little daughters and her mother, Mrs. Selfridge, who were here to attend the Beatty-Selfridge wedding, have returned to San Francisco.

Lieut. Frederick R. Palmer has been taking Capt. Edgar N. Coffey's place as recruiting officer during the illness of the Captain, who is now recovering satisfactorily. Mrs. W. B. Wallace, who has been quite ill for the past week, is recovering her usual good health and will soon be out once more.

Lieutenant Wallace is absent on an inspection trip through the state. Mrs. Norton, wife of Captain Elliott N. Norton, and her children are newcomers at the post and are settled in No. 4 of the officers' row. The infant daughter of Capt. and Mrs. McKinlay, who was born Sept. 24 and has been very ill since birth, is gaining in strength daily.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hoffman entertained a party of post "widows" at a delightful supper last Sunday at the Harker quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Santschi, Jr., are expected shortly on their way to the Logan Agricultural College, where Lieutenant Santschi will take the place of Lieutenant Binford.

FORT SILL.

Fort Sill, Okla., Oct. 2, 1914.

A dinner party was given Sept. 30 by Lieut. and Mrs. Cruse for Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Capt. and Mrs. Starbird, Captain Locke and Lieutenant Taliaferro, of the School of Fire. Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Mrs. Lesley J. McNair. Captain McNair returned Sept. 11 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, and has resumed his duty as statistical officer for the School of Artillery Fire, Fort Sill. Mrs. Sharp returned Tuesday from St. Louis, Mo., where her daughter, Ellen, entered college for the year. Lieut. Col. Edward F. McGlachlin is commandant of the School of Artillery Fire, which opened Sept. 20 with eighteen student officers in attendance.

Capt. A. V. Faulkner, Q.M.C., was thrown from his horse last week and sustained broken right collar-bone. Dr. William A. Sproule has returned from Washington, D.C., and is again on duty as veterinarian. Lieut. J. G. Burr has reported for duty after graduation leave and has been assigned to Battery E; his brother, Lieut. W. E. Burr, is expected next week. Chaplain Sutherland has returned from leave spent in Nova Scotia. Major Harry G. Bishop left Oct. 1 for Fort Riley to take the field officers' course. Lieut. John N. Hauser, 5th F.A., left Sept. 25 for Dayton, Ohio, where he is to be married

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next week to Miss Dorothy Owen, of that city. Lieutenants Frankenreiter and Jones gave a dinner Sept. 24 for the Misses Rone and Robbins, of Oklahoma City, Lieutenants Young, Polk and Hauser and Pay Clerk and Mrs. Brigham. Lieut. and Mrs. Emery T. Smith gave a delightful dinner party Sept. 18 for Major Harry G. Bishop, Capt. and Mrs. De Armond, Captain Locke and Mr. Burr.

The schedule of forty-four games played by the battery baseball teams closed last week with Battery B holding the highest percentage of games won. The trophy is a handsome gold design. Five football teams have organized and are playing practice games with each other and with civilian teams.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 9, 1914.

During its stay in port the cruiser Rainbow was the scene of a number of delightful entertainments, luncheons and teas, while one of the larger affairs was a dinner-dance, attended by a number of the younger Army and Navy sets. Lieut. and Mrs. Whitener have been spending some days in Hawaii. They made a number of short trips about Hilo, and also spent some time at the volcano. Mrs. Whitener was called home suddenly last week to be with her mother, who is seriously ill. She left on the liner Mongolia on Saturday. Mr. Walker Atkinson, son of Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, will leave for the States on the next transport, to return to the Manlius School, at Manlius, N.Y. Misses Gertrude Malone, Margaret Porter and Bessie Edwards will also return to school by next coastbound transport.

Miss Malone gave a dinner on Sunday for Miss Elizabeth Rosenbaum and Lieuts. A. K. Lyman, T. J. Camp and C. B. Lyman. Mrs. George H. Jamerson, of Fort Shafter, had luncheon Wednesday for friends from Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Johnston, of Fort Ruger, entertained the Fort Ruger Bridge Club last week. General Davis, his daughter and son-in-law are spending a month on Tantalus, at the General's summer home. Mrs. W. R. Gibson has returned to Fort Shafter after several months spent on the mainland. Mrs. M. J. Lenihan has been spending the week at Schofield Barracks, the guest of Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey. Miss Katharine Lenihan and Miss Gertrude Malone were house guests of Gen. and Mrs. Edwards over Friday.

The brilliant reception given at the Country Club on Thursday by Col. and Mrs. Reynolds, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Brownwell, was attended by about 100 or more. Mrs. Jamerson, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Witham assisted Col. and Mrs. Reynolds in entertaining the guests. Miss Lila McDonald, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John B. McDonald, on Thursday evening gave a jolly dance for a number of friends at her home on Keamoku street. Dr. and Mrs. Trotter entertained Capt. and Mrs. B. H. Watkins and Lieut. and Mrs. P. D. Glassford at dinner on Sunday last at their summer home at Kahola. Mrs. Ernestine V. Smith, wife of Major Ernestine V. Smith, 2d Inf., will return to Fort Shafter on the Sierra, leaving San Francisco Sept. 15. Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Edgerly, Miss Gertrude Malone and Miss Rosenbaum were dinner guests on Tuesday of Lieut. A. K. Polhemus and Acting Dental Surg. H. M. Deiber.

Mrs. Clyde B. Parker, of the Fort Shafter garrison, entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. T. D. Sloan, of Fort De Russy. The prize was awarded to Mrs. J. B. McDonald. Mrs. Walter Johnson was given the consolation. Mrs. J. B. McDonald served coffee and Mrs. O. B. Rosenbaum, sister of Mrs. Parker, served the ices. Mesdames Black and Johnson, Misses Watkins and Rosenbaum also assisted.

In compliment to Mrs. Sloan, Mrs. Harold Nichols, of Fort Ruger, gave a supper on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Capt. and Mrs. Carpenter, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Barker, Miss Case, Colonel Rafferty, Major De Laney, Lieutenants Rose, Jenkins, Baxter and Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols.

Capt. and Mrs. Demmer have returned from a leave spent on the mainland and are comfortably settled at Fort Ruger. Capt. and Mrs. Demmer and Capt. and Mrs. Clark were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Ellis at Fort Ruger on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Atkinson were hosts at dinner Wednesday. Lieut. N. W. Campanole gave a luncheon at the Oahu Country Club last week for a number of English army officers. Capt. and Mrs. Jamerson gave an elaborate buffet supper at Fort Shafter Sunday for Governor Pinkham, Gen. and Mrs. Edwards, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Col. and Mrs. McDonald, Col. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas, Major and Mrs. Cruikshank, Major Blakely, Major Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Malone and Col. and Mrs. C. B. Cooper, of Honolulu. A very attractive picture of Mrs. Donaldson Sloan appears in a recent number of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 17, 1914.

The Monday Auction Club was entertained by Mrs. Gardenhire this week, Mrs. Parker and Miss Ellis winning the prizes. Capt. and Mrs. Knight on Friday gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. True, who left for the coast on the transport. Mrs. True plans to remain at home for some months, visiting her father, Colonel Getty, who is stationed at Fort Logan, Colo. At the dinner were Lieut. and Mrs. True, Capt. and Mrs. Burnett, Lieutenant Ullo and Dr. Johnston. Lieut. and Mrs. Phillipson gave a buffet supper before the Castner hop on Tuesday, in honor of Mrs. Williams and Miss Massee. An auction party was given by Mrs. Mapes and Mrs. Mitchell in the 25th Infantry club rooms on Tuesday afternoon. The ladies playing were Mesdames Kennon, Harrison, Bailey, O'Shea, Holcomb, Siner, Harris, Short, Parker, Burnett, Jordan, Pruden, Tinker, Lantry, White, Everett, Wells, Tinker, Lamb, Higgins, Gardiner, Glassford, Baker, Warren, Bunker, Harbold, Butts, King, Martin, Meals, Hall, Chitty, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. Baker winning the prizes. Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave another tea on Monday. Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Ellis and Miss Norma Mason returned to the garrison last week after a three weeks' leave in Manoa Valley. Captain Mason has been transferred to the 1st Battalion of the 1st Field Artillery and will be in command of Battery C. Captain Mason will move into the Cavalry-Artillery garrison and take the quarters formerly occupied by Captain Frankenberger.

Mrs. Janda gave a children's party for her son, Robert, on Monday, when twelve of the little folks of the garrison enjoyed a happy afternoon playing games and all the attendant "good things." Lieut. and Mrs. Gardenhire on Friday gave a dinner for

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Capt. and Mrs. Fair, Major and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Fechté and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston, Watrous have returned to the post and have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Reichmann until they could get into their quarters. Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous were guests of honor at the dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Kenyon on Friday. Covers were also placed for Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Major Guignard, Captain Chuds and Lieutenant Marmon.

Mrs. James Parker gave an auction party Friday for Mesdames Cassels, Bunker, Beard, Dodds, Chitty, Baker, Wells, Jordan, Marr, Phillipson, King, Lantry, Bailey, Reichmann, Meals, Higgins, Janda, Martin and Coleman.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Sept. 30, 1914.

Three of the first class armored cruisers of the Pacific Fleet are to be here for repairs, two until the latter part of November, while the South Dakota may remain much longer. The San Diego (formerly California), by Nov. 21 must again be ready to join the fleet. The Maryland is in the lower bay, to stay there until Oct. 19, that the men may enjoy shore liberty after their five months' stay in Mexican waters during which they had no chance to get ashore. The Maryland is to remain here until after Thanksgiving, sailing for Mexico again on Nov. 27. The South Dakota is en route here from Bremerton.

A pretty dinner was given by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham for Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Kars, Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lauman, Paymr. and Mrs. Baker, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur B. Owens, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston and Capt. Berton W. Sibley. Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Graham have arrived here from their home in Colorado to spend the winter with their son, Lieutenant Commander Graham and Mrs. Graham.

Mrs. Thomas P. Magruder was the incentive for a delightful tea given aboard the Intrepid last Thursday by Mrs. Alexander N. Mitchell. Assisting Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Magruder in receiving were Mrs. Victor S. Houston and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, also Mrs. George C. Perkins, Jr., of Oakland, a sister of the hostess. Present: Mesdames Bennett, Crose, Ellington, Cutts, Kars, Graham, Hilliard, Zivnuska, Cull, Karmany, Owens, Westlake, Potts, Shapley and Godley. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Mitchell later entertained at dinner for the receiving party, when Captain Magruder, Paymaster Brooks and Dr. Mitchell joined the ladies.

Capt. and Mrs. Dickinson P. Hall, with their young daughter, are guests of Capt. Berton W. Sibley. They have just arrived from Washington, D.C., where Captain Hall has been stationed for six years. He sails on the next transport for Pekin, but Mrs. Hall will remain with her mother, Mrs. M. H. McCrea, in San Francisco, for a year or so for the benefit of their daughter's education. Comdr. Noble E. Irwin and family are being welcomed to San Francisco, where they have taken apartments at the Southmayde, on Bush street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert L. Irvine will arrive in San Francisco this week on a visit to Mrs. Irvine's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Klink. They have been stationed in Washington for two years. Lieutenant Irvine is now ordered to the Oregon, and if she sails for the East coast to join the battleships for the parade through the Canal, Mrs. Irvine will remain with her parents. Miss Nell Raisch was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard T. Keiran for a few days last week, when the latter entertained at a handsomely appointed luncheon in her honor and for Mesdames Schnyler F. Heim, Arthur B. Owens, Irving H. Mayfield and James L. Kauffman. Lieut. and Mrs. Keiran also entertained the card club this week. Mrs. Francis D. Pryor gave a tea at her home in San Francisco last week when Mrs. Hamilton Murray assisted in receiving. The guests included Mesdames Charles S. Wheeler, Jr., Paul Fagan, Bradway Head, Misses Evelyn Waller, Julia Van Fleet, Florence Bradmann, Marian Lee Maillard, Olive Wheeler, Genevieve Bothin, Florence Burleson, Gertrude Hopkins, Ruth Welsh, Isabelle McCracken, Marie Hathaway, Elene Eyre and Mirian Beaver.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston gave a dinner aboard the St. Louis last Saturday. Saturday night was also marked by the informal house dance given by Miss Marion Brooks. Lieut. William F. Bevan, detached duty at the barracks, with Mrs. Bevan, will leave at once for Washington for duty. Paymr. and Mrs. Raymond B. Westlake are to sail Oct. 5 for the Asiatic Station. Mrs. Killeen visited the yard yesterday to see her brother, Capt. Charles A. Gove, who is rapidly convalescing at the hospital. Mrs. Gove was here earlier in the week.

It looks as if the Navy Department will have to regard the wishes of those who have protested against the sale of the old frigate Independence because of the fact that she was built for the War of 1812, and was the oldest of the line of wooden battleships which defended the country in those days. The bids which were to be opened in Washington for her

sale on Sept. 21 failed to materialize, not a single offer for the ship being received. The city of Los Angeles is the latest municipality to request that the ship be turned over to it. Vallejo considered such a proposition, but found that it would be ill-advised owing to the heavy cost of maintenance.

The Truxton, Preble, Hopkins and Hull, now at the yard, are to proceed to Sausalito as soon as their repairs are completed, and will remain there during the time that they constitute the reserve torpedo fleet. The collier Nero arrived at the yard yesterday to remain for fifteen days, during which repairs will be made. As soon as this work has been completed she will load with coal and provisions and again sail for Mexican waters. The cruiser Raleigh was docked at the yard yesterday and her new 6-inch guns are now being installed. She is also destined for duty in Mexican waters as soon as completed. The submarines H-1 and H-2, with their mother ship, the Cheyenne, are on their way down the coast from Bremerton, but will not stop at Mare Island. They are under orders to proceed to San Pedro to join the submarines now there.

A meeting of nearly fifty members of the crew of the Oregon in 1898 was held in Vallejo on Sept. 26 and 27, when plans were formulated for raising funds with which to finance their return to the service for the trip through the Panama Canal on the battleship when she heads the line of dreadnoughts next year. While they will draw pay from the Navy according to their rating, many of them are men of families who cannot afford to give up their present employment unless some way can be provided by which they will receive the difference between the service pay and the pay which they now receive. It is estimated that between \$17,000 and \$20,000 will be needed for this, and plans are now under way by which this can be raised. At the meeting here Sunday there were also present Comdr. Franklin D. Kars and Lieut. Comdr. Cleland N. Offley, the only two commissioned officers now at Mare Island who served aboard the Oregon during that memorable trip to the east coast.

COAST DEFENSES OF LONG ISLAND SOUND.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Oct. 5, 1914.

The troops of the entire defense broke their camp on Sept. 30, at the end of the war condition period, which lasted eight days. Target practice for the year concludes this week with mine practice. It also concludes the largest schedule of target practice ever held in any defense of our Service, seventy-six different organizations having fired, and includes Regulars, National Guard of Connecticut and New York, and West Point Cadets. As may be easily understood, the arrangement of details for this large schedule with a limited number of boats available has meant a hard summer's work for all members of the permanent garrison of the defense.

The second event of the athletic tournament between the officers of H. G. Wright and Terry was a game of baseball on Saturday. Wright won the game and with it a large G.I. loving cup, in which lemonade was served at the game. The cup was suitably inscribed in black letters, and these standing on the magnificent silver background make a most attractive and prominent feature. The cup was presented to the garrison with suitable remarks by Captain Worcester, of Fort Terry. He was unfortunate enough to refer to it as a can, and violent exception was taken to this. A number of officers beside the players came from Fort Terry, most of whom stayed all night. The marked features of the game were the difference in batting of Woods, of Wright, and Wertenbaker, of Terry, and all other members of the playing teams, and the fact that Lieutenant Snyder, 21st Inf., who umpired, returned to his quarters without casualty. A number of officers and ladies came from Terry, most of whom stayed over night. After the game a buffet supper was served at the club, after which an impromptu dance, "movies" and card playing occupied the evening. At supper were Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Miss Biddle, the Misses Barrette, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Terrell, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Captain Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Captain Jordan, Captain Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagenmann, Lieutenant Willford, Lieut. and Mrs. Ruhlen, Lieutenant Montgomery, Mrs. Shaw and Miss Steger, Lieutenant Sampson, Walsh, Frick, Wood, Douglas, Snow and Snyder and Dr. Bull, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Misses Healy and Mrs. and Miss Walsh returned to Fort Terry after the game.

The next event was the golf tournament, in which the Terry team won handily. The players came from Terry on the morning boat, Major Shipton winning his match against Captain Steger by 1 up, Captain Alley beating Captain McKie by 1 up, Lieutenant Sampson beating Lieutenant Montgomery by 7 up, while Major Waterhouse won his play for Fort Wright by 6 up. Mrs. Forrest E. Willford, accompanied by her small daughter, Frederika, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell P. Reeder, wife of Captain Reeder, at Fort McKinley. Misses Elizabeth and Lydia Barrette are at Miss Kirk's school, at Bryn Mawr, where Miss Katherine is at college.

The Wright Card Club met with Miss Biddle on Wednesday, the winners being Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Steger and Miss

Steger. Mrs. Alley has been on a week's visit to her home in Clinton, Mass. The Misses Healy are guests of Major and Mrs. McAndrews, at Fort Terry, where Miss Reilly is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1914.

The fatted calf was killed and a royal feast was in readiness for the heroes who returned last evening from the maneuvers at Plattsburgh from the battle of Lake Champlain, with scars that never felt a wound. Captain Paine, Lieutenants Lang and Moody were looking strong and most vigorous. Practically this battalion has been in the field for the past six months, so each and every man was mighty glad to get back to Fort Porter. Captain McCaskey was also away at Plattsburgh for part of the time and Q.M. Sergeant Eastman was kept busy looking after the post and the comfort of everyone. For the last three days Lieutenant Emery, of Fort Niagara, was in command of Fort Porter.

Mrs. Scheckler, who has been with her daughter, Mrs. Bastion, returned to Washington a few days ago. Miss Green, of Kentucky, left for Louisville Tuesday, after a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Green had a number of delightful affairs given for her by old friends in Buffalo. Mrs. Charles W. Mason, Jr., who has spent the summer away from Fort Porter, returns from New York to-morrow. Mrs. Burns has moved from Central Park, Buffalo, to Fort Porter and will live with her son, Lieutenant Burns, who graduated from West Point last June.

Lieut. Harvey H. Fletcher is recovering from an operation for appendicitis. Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs has been assigned to the 10th Infantry, stationed at Panama. Lieutenant Jacobs is a great favorite in the post and city and his friends hate to have him leave Fort Porter.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 2, 1914.

Mrs. Frank H. Kelley, Jr., wife of Ensign Kelley, U.S.N., entertained on Monday at bridge at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund F. Parmelee, in honor of Miss Theda Burnham, whose engagement to Lieut. Harold Boynton, U.S.N., was just announced, and Miss Blanche Vogdes, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles B. Vogdes, whose marriage to Stewart Cuthbert Kendall will be one of the social events of the early fall. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Charles Vogdes, Mrs. E. M. Burbeck and the Misses Blanche Vogdes, Angier, Creigh and Leovy. Among those invited were Mrs. J. H. Pendleton, Mrs. A. A. Ackerman, Mrs. Chaffee Grant, Mrs. Allan Reed, Mrs. E. E. Scranton, Mrs. P. M. Carrington, Mrs. John Wallis, Mrs. John Wright and Mrs. T. T. Fussell.

Major William G. Powell, U.S.M.C., gave a lunch on Tuesday at Camp Howard, in honor of Miss Katherine Fowler, of Seattle. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. William Clark, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Robinson, Capt. Gerald M. Kinsaid, U.S.M.C.; Miss Elizabeth Knox and Paul Ward. Ensign Frank H. Kelley, Jr., U.S.N., has arrived to pass a ten days' leave with his family at 202 West Ivy street. Lieut. F. J. Gerstner, U.S.A., who has recently been detailed to the aviation corps, has taken quarters at Hotel del Coronado.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 3, 1914.

Mrs. James A. Lynch on Tuesday gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Fred W. Long, of Jacksonville, Fla., guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. C. Eugene Riggs, of St. Paul. Capt. Edward J. Nowlen, recently of the 28th Infantry, spent Tuesday and Wednesday at the garrison the guest of brother officers. Captain Nowlen has been retired and was en route from Vera Cruz, Mexico, to his future home in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Paul A. Wolf and daughter, Margaret, of the Cavalry garrison, left Monday for Washington, D.C., to be guests of Mrs. Wolf's parents, Lieut. Col. Charles Hobart, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Hobart. Miss Hewitt, of Kansas City, Mo., guest of her brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert Hewitt, left Monday for her home. Mrs. Arthur Johnson on Wednesday had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Leonard, who left that evening for Columbus, Ohio, to visit relatives before leaving for Texas City.

Capt. and Mrs. James Regan have gone to their new station, Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Franklin O. Johnson, 15th Cav., who have been visiting in Washington, D.C., and St. Louis, Mo., arrived Thursday and are guests of Mrs. Arthur Johnson. Major and Mrs. George B. Duncan, 9th Inf., have gone to Washington, D.C., their future station. Capt. William T. Merry, who has been with his regiment on border duty in Texas City, is visiting in Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., will arrive Saturday from the East on their way to their home in Los Angeles and will be guests at the St. Paul. Lieutenant Whipple is the son of the late Bishop Whipple, of the Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and has many friends at this garrison and the Twin Cities. Brig. Gen. Charles Henry Whipple, U.S.A., retired, was the guest of honor at a dinner last night at the Minnesota Club, given by the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Minnesota. After a brief visit in St. Paul and Faribault he will go, with Mrs. Whipple, to Los Angeles, Cal., to live. A telegram from Eric B. Dahlgren, of New York, was read at the dinner, paying tribute to General Whipple.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 7, 1914.

The first hop of the season at the gymnasium on Thursday night was well attended by members of the garrison and the ordnance officers from the proving ground. Outside guests were Miss Carmen Ghiradelli, of San Francisco, Miss Tinkum, of New York city, and Miss Dalrymple, of Brielle, N.J. Major and Mrs. Young entertained at dinner before the hop for their house guest, Miss Ghiradelli, and for Lieutenants Goolrick and Austin. Another pretty dinner was given at the bachelors' mess for Lieut. and Mrs. Booton and Miss Tinkum.

Mrs. Roudiez, of Governors Island, was the guest of Mrs. Pierson for luncheon on Friday. Miss Tinkum was the guest of Mrs. Booton for several days, and her hostess gave a bowling party in her honor on Friday evening for Major and Mrs. Shepard, Chaplain and Mrs. Yates, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Miss Navarro, Lieutenants Lounstall, Kimball, French, Buyers and Austin. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, of San Francisco, were guests of Major and Mrs. Young for luncheon on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank have arrived and are located at quarters No. 18.

All the officers and the six companies went into camp on Monday for a week. Mr. Pierson spent the week-end with his brother, Captain Pierson. Miss Ghiradelli arrived yesterday for a two weeks' visit with Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young. Mrs. Booton, with her small son, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Vermillyea, of New York city, while Lieutenant Booton is in camp.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Harbor, Oct. 5, 1914.

Mrs. H. S. Kerrick left last Monday to join Captain Kerrick at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. S. D. Embick and daughter, Elizabeth, returned from Buck Lodge, Md., last Monday. Captain Embick and daughter, Peggy, are visiting at his family home and are expected back on Wednesday. Mrs. Mead, aunt of Mrs. William P. Pence, returned to her home in Washington last week, after spending the summer with Major and Mrs. Pence.

Miss Maud Alexander, of Florida, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Greene, left for her home on Thursday. Miss Ethel Allen was the guest last week for several days of Miss Dorothy Fetterolf, at Montclair, N.J. Miss Bidwell, of New York city, and Miss Rowena Abbott, of Bedloe's Island, were luncheon guests of Miss Ethel Allen last week. Miss Ethel Allen went

to West Point on Friday for the officers' hop and for the first football game of the season. Lieutenant Weems, of the Navy, was a dinner guest of Col. and Mrs. Allen and Miss Allen last Thursday. Miss Allen was a guest at a luncheon and theater party given by Miss Bidwell, of New York city, last week.

Lieutenant Englehart, from Fort Monroe, reported for duty here during the week. Miss Allen was a guest over night of Mrs. Abbott, of Bedloe's Island, last Wednesday. Among the officers going from here last Saturday night to attend the reception at the Army and Navy Club given for General Wood were Colonel Allen, Major Pence, Captains Kilbourne, Bosely, Matson, Kitts and Lieutenant Carpenter, Greene, Edwards and Englehart.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. C. C. Hearn motored over to see Capt.

and Mrs. C. V. Kilbourne, from Fort Totten, last Saturday afternoon. Major and Mrs. L. T. Hess have returned to the post. Major and Mrs. Pierce and children, from Fort Totten, motored over to this post yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Barrette, of Fort Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, of New York city, were luncheon guests of Mrs. Andrew Moses on Thursday. Miss Pearl L. Brooks, of Bayonne, N.J., spent the week-end with Mrs. Richard H. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. William P. Kitts have recently entertained at two attractive dinners; one on Sept. 27 for Col. and Mrs. A. L. Parmenter, of Washington, D.C., and for Mrs. H. S. Kerrick; on Oct. 3 for Col. and Mrs. Buffington and Miss Buffington and Mrs. Roger H. Williams, all of the Infantry, and Major and Mrs. William Pence and Mrs. Embick.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 6. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Fleet flag ship and flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. James H. Glenon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral H. T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Sailed from Tampico, Mexico, for Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 1. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail there.

NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rogers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert W. Grant. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin C. Anderson. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Volney O. Chase. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Robert E. Coontz. Sailed Oct. 5 from Cape Haitien, Haiti, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. Sailed Oct. 5 from Cape Haitien, Haiti, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Clarence S. Williams. Sailed Oct. 1 from Norfolk, Va., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral McLean.) Capt. Edward Simpson. Sailed Oct. 4 from Philadelphia for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Cruiser Squadron.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward W. Eberle. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At Sanchez, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. George E. Lake. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. C. T. Vogelgesang (Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely ordered to command). At Progresso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Monte Christi, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At San Pedro de Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Lucius A. Postwick. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. In Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. En route to San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

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DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, Commander. McDUGAL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BALCH (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. David L. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Reserve Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anerum, Commander.

FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. William Anerum. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At New-
port, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson, Commander.

BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At New-
port, R.I. Address there.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel T. Ghent. At New-
port, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

FANNING (destroyer). (Flagboat). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Newport, R.I.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At New-
port, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dorch. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Ensign George M. Cook. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.

WORDEN (destroyer). Ensign Joseph M. B. Smith. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.

TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At President's Roads, Mass.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Whitestone Landing, N.Y.

STERETTE (destroyer). Lieut. Harry B. Hird. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.

WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Tompkinsville, N.Y.



EXPERT mixing—in exact proportions—gives the uniformly distinctive flavor that has made Club Cocktails famous. And the soft, mellow smoothness—that's the result of aging in the wood. As for materials, CLUB COCKTAILS are made of the finest money can buy.

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Submarine Flotilla.
Comdr. Yates Stirling, Commander.
First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Deupree J. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign Percy T. Wright. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this division, except E-2, to Newport, R.I.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Augustine H. Gray. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. R. S. Fay. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
E-2 (submarine). Ensign Edwin J. Gillam. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Ralph C. Needham, Commander.
OZARK (tender). Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
G-1 (submarine). Ensign Joseph M. Deem. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. In reserve at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Groton, Conn.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John V. Klemann. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. In Haitian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Cronc. En route to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Napeague Bay, Long Island Sound. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. En route to Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Inspn. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in reserve.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. William B. Howe. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Edwin A. Wolleson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Missouri is in ordinary.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Alfred W. Hinds. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. On the West coast of Mexico.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West Coast of Mexico.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Philip Andrews. At San Francisco, Cal.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Noble E. Erwin. At San Francisco, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. On the West coast of Mexico.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Tozer. At San Francisco, Cal.
Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.
Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At San Diego, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Abner M. Steckel. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

STEWART (destroyer). Ensign Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTUN (destroyer). Ensign Robert G. Coman. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Ensign Merritt Hodson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. James L. Kauffman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Ensign James G. Ware. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Bruce L. Canaga. At Honolulu, H.T. F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At Honolulu, H.T. F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T. F-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Leo F. Welch. At Honolulu, H.T. F-4 (submarine). Lieut. Alred L. Ede. At Honolulu, H.T.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. En route to Mare Island, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. En route to Mare Island, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Ensign Howard H. J. Benson. En route to Mare Island, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William R. Munroe. En route to Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robert M. Doyle, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Doyle.) Capt. W. W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry N. Jenson. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Bayard T. Bulmer. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

A-5 (submarine). Ensign Harold A. Waddington. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral William C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewel. At Nanking, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. En route to Jolo, P.I.

Second Division.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Robert A. Dawes. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William C. Cole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Harry E. Shoemaker. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Paul H. Rice. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. John M. Poole. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6(a), 5(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. James M. Doyle. At Olongapo, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (gunboat). Ensign Hugo W. Kochler. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows:

Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Zamboanga, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Hilo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. En route to Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Shanghai, China.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Zamboanga, P.I.

DECATOR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Olongapo, P.I.

Second Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Denver, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. Josiah H. McKean. On the West coast of Mexico.

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Sold by Grocers Everywhere.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Thomas Baxter, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Ensign Carroll Q. Wright. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Thomas Baxter. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign Ralph F. Wood. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDIA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward W. Keen, master. En route to Nanking, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Tutuila, Samoa.

RAINBOW, transport, 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederick J. Horne. Surveying off Honolulu.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Hallowell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. En route to Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Allen. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. On cruise to Alaska. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley. master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. At Gloucester, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Hiram L. Irwin. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempf. Sailed from Tiburon, Cal. Sept. 26 for Balboa, Panama Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. N. S. Hanson, master. En route to San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Holbrook Gibson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Falconer, retired. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Marblehead is in commission in



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is the highest quality possible to make, and it is manufactured in the world's greatest roofing mills, whose experts, after 25 years' experience, have developed roofing known the world over for its service on the roof, in all kinds of weather, hot or cold, wet or dry.

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In addition to *Certain-teed* we manufacture lower priced roofings and a complete line of building paper, tarred felt, etc., etc.

The prices of all our goods are reasonable. Let us figure with you the next time you are in the market for any of our products.

The General says:
"If we were offered an extra price to produce a more durable roofing than Certain-teed we could not do it—nor could any other manufacturer. It can't be done."

COMMERCE and WAR

The great European War has relegated commerce to a position of secondary importance. Many European Merchant vessels are now tied up in home or foreign ports, and the enormous capital invested in them is not only failing to bring returns but is costing an immense sum. In consequence the world's commerce has been paralyzed. Public and private vessels of the Powers engaged in war are risking capture every time they venture out upon the high seas, resulting in increased insurance rates, which, added to the cost of the goods, and cost of transportation, make for still higher prices.

The present situation offers an excellent opportunity for the United States to build up a good merchant marine. A great nation like ours should be better equipped to continue its foreign commerce on the high seas when other nations are at war with each other.

It is cheaper and safer to offer the right inducements for American registry in time of peace than to rush wildly into uncertainties in time of foreign wars.

So much depends upon active commerce in these modern days that its safety and continuance must be assured along sensible lines, just as we must have always ready an Army and Navy to meet any emergency.

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Easton, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. On the West coast of Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
 SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. En route to Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Btssn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.
VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaiah F. Shurtliff, master. At Brindisi, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
 (a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
 (b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

[Note.—We omit the list of Marine School Ships, Tugs, Fish Commission Vessels, Vessels out of Commission, Naval Militia Vessels and Marine Corps this week. The only changes since the list was published last week are the following: Newport, at New York city; Uncas, at Charleston, S.C.; Albatross, at Sausalito, Cal.; send mail to San Francisco, Cal.

The only changes in the Marine Corps list are that Capt. John W. Wadleigh commands the Marine Barracks at Annapolis, and Capt. Harry R. Lay commands the marine detachment on the Vermont.]

YANKEE SAILORS GREET TOMMY ATKINS.

A correspondent of the London Times reports this experience at Havre, which, he says, "I shall cherish as long as I live":

"There was, I remember, a great sunset that night—one of those mighty banners of crimson and saffron that break from high right above the zenith and are spread to the deep horizons of the sea. In the harbor lay the Tennessee, the American battleship, awaiting her complement of refugees from threatened Paris.

"Suddenly the lock-gates were swung apart. A great booming of steam whistles announced the passing of a transport. She swung down on the tide, her every deck thronged with soldiers. She drew abreast of the black warship with its long, grim funnels—very solemn and silent between pilot and following tugs. The fluttering Stars and Stripes at the stern-post of the American was dipped in greeting—a greeting that spoke, or so it seemed, a full and friendly sympathy. For remember this was the week of Mons.

"Suddenly there broke forth from all these decks that grandest of all our war songs (and why do we sing it so seldom?)—

"When Britain first at Heaven's command
 Arose from out the azure main,
 This was the charter of her land,
 And guardian angels sung the strain."

And then an amazing thing happened. I heard it, thrilled. The gallant American sailors took up the rolling chorus:

"Rule, Britannia,
 Britannia rules the waves,
 Britons never, never shall be slaves."

It was the most perfect act of brotherliness which I have ever witnessed."

UNDER FIRE.

(From the London Times.)

"How did you feel under fire?" a wounded British officer was asked.

"It was unpleasant at first, but after awhile it became even pleasant, exhilarating. One feels an extraordinary freedom in the midst of death—with the bullets whistling round. The same with all the soldiers: the wounded all want to get well and return to the fight. They fight with tears of joy in their eyes."

"They feel active hate towards the Germans?"

"No, I wouldn't say that. They regard them merely as the enemy, the old enemy."

"There is a certain beauty in war, in going to death with songs," said I.

"I would even say there is no greater beauty," says the young officer.

So war comes into its own in the popular imagination. Despite the praise of peace and the comfort of peace, and even the fact that we are fighting to obtain peace,

war seems to be a thing that must eternally recur, one of the human liturgies of beauty.

In a North Wales country town where efforts have been made to enrol recruits a goodly number have been rejected on account of their inability to read the full sight test card. The matter was mentioned to the head gamekeeper on a well known estate, and his reply was very much to the point. It was as follows: "It is all my eye to say these men can't see. Why, many of them can see a hare across a field, and it is death to it if they get a gun on it. I wish to goodness you'd taken them away. They are the best shots in the district, and they'd walk twenty miles to get a pheasant."

It may serve by way of warning to some of our readers to learn that at a recent investigation by Loewy and von der Heide at the Royal Agricultural College in Berlin was disclosed the surprising fact that quantities of methyl alcohol as small as 0.2 per cent. in the inspired air, may lead to absorption of the product into the body in not inconsiderable amounts. The absorption is slow, so that some time may elapse before the organism is "saturated" with the alcohol.

James McCreery and Company, of Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, New York city, who are celebrating their fifty-seventh anniversary, make a specialty of catering to the people of the Services, maintaining a mail order department where the selection of merchandise ordered by mail is under the supervision of trained and intelligent shoppers. Messrs. McCreery are pleased to answer promptly at all times inquiries concerning advertised merchandise and to furnish information relative to any of their departments.

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

Reservist called abroad; home broken up, wants home for family cat. Write Neale, 3, Parliament Hill, London.

I offer to extract teeth free of charge to recruits enlisting in the army until further notice. L. Blind's Dental Surgery, 155, Wardour street, W.—Ads. in London Times.

REVISING AN OLD SAYING.

Secretary Bryan has evidently revised the adage to read, "In times of war prepare for peace." Every time a lull comes in emergency legislation he pops through a new peace treaty.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

A VERY LIVELY CORPSE.

(Arthur Bullard in the Outlook.)
 A German diplomat is reported to have said that the Kaiser was going into this war carrying a corpse. Austria has lived up to this expectation.



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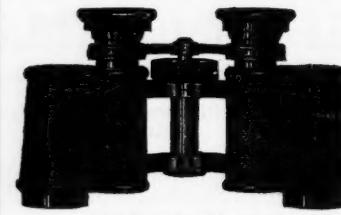
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